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Established 1887

Austria	6.5	Libya	9.0	Portugal	1.0
Belgium	10.0	Luxembourg	10.0	Spain	1.0
Denmark	1.0	Malta	1.0	Sweden	1.0
France	1.0	Netherlands	0.5	Switzerland	1.0
Germany	1.0	Norway	1.0	Turkey	1.0
Greece	1.0	Poland	1.0	U.S. Military	1.0
Ireland	1.0	Portugal	1.0	Yugoslavia	1.0
Italy	1.0	Spain	1.0		
Japan	1.0	Sweden	1.0		
South Korea	1.0	Switzerland	1.0		
Taiwan	1.0	Turkey	1.0		
U.S. Navy	1.0	U.S. Military	1.0		
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TODAY'S WEATHER - PARIS: Cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 43-53 (4-11). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 43-53 (4-11).
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Picasso Donating Hundreds of Early Works to Barcelona



Pablo Picasso

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, March 11 (UPI)—News that Pablo Picasso has donated between 800 and 900 of his finest early works to a museum in Barcelona stunned, dismayed and mystified art circles here today.

The donation became official yesterday when a representative of Picasso notified the mayor of Barcelona of the painter's intention of transferring the works to that city's Berenguer de Aguller Palace museum.

No estimate of the value of the gift was available here, except that it represented a multi-million-dollar fortune. There was no possibility of a more precise evaluation pending availability of a list of the works.

Reports received here were contradictory. One said the donation comprised the master's Spanish period. Another report said the works represented the best of his production up to 1917, in which case it would also include some of his most celebrated Cubist production done in Paris after he had moved there in 1906.

It did appear established, however, that the collection contains a series of early paintings once given by the painter to his mother, and two important large canvases, "First Communion" and "Science and Charity," which figured in the first turn-of-the-century Picasso exhibition.

Experts Mystified

While the donation was described as made up of "drawings, paintings and engravings," there was no clue to how many there were of each. The consensus among experts was that there was probably a majority of drawings and a high proportion of paintings, but very few engravings, since Picasso by all accounts made little use of that technique in his earlier years.

Experts were mystified by another aspect of the donation. How was it that Picasso could have held on for so many years to so many of his early works? It is widely known that Picasso, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Courthouse for Rap Brown's Trial Blasted; May Be Tied to Car Bomb

CAMBRIDGE, Md., March 11 (UPI)—A powerful explosion at a courthouse here today blasted a huge hole in the building.

The explosion occurred at the opening of the trial of James Earl Ray, charged with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The courthouse was heavily damaged, and several people were injured.

The car blew up a few hours after the opening of the trial in Bel Air of black militant H. Rap Brown. The explosion was attributed to a bomb planted in the car.

Erle Stanley Gardner Dies; Author Created Perry Mason

TEHACHA, Calif., March 11 (UPI)—Mystery writer Erle Stanley Gardner, 80, who drew on 25 years of courtroom experience to create Perry Mason, the fictional lawyer who never lost a case, died today.

A state official who declined to be named said he thought the death was "directly connected" with an explosion Monday night that killed two Negroes near Bel Air, a Maryland County, Md.

Police said today they were seeking a white woman in connection with the explosion. The woman was described as being in her 30s and having dark hair.

Mr. Gardner, who dictated his thrillers to secretaries, ground out the Perry Mason mysteries so fast he never spent more than 10 minutes mulling out his plot. His books sold more than 100 million copies, and the Perry Mason television series, starring Raymond Burr, made his name almost everywhere with courtroom thrillers.

Mr. Gardner was admitted to the state bar of California when he was 21. He practiced law for 15 years before turning to writing.

He said the identification was made through FBI records from a fingerprint on part of a hand found in the debris of the car. The explosion was attributed to a bomb planted in the car.

On July 17, 1969, in Malden, Mass., the son of a mining engineer, Mr. Gardner decided to become a lawyer after a district attorney warned him he was breaking the law by taking part in a series of unauthorized amateur boxing exhibitions.

The district attorney was courteous and friendly, and since it was quite apparent that the road was taking was going to lead to a career as a professional boxer, I

decided to take advantage of an offer he made to enter his office and study law," Mr. Gardner recalled.

Chinese Holding British Freighter

LONDON, March 12 (Reuters)—British cargo ship and the captain of another British vessel have been detained in Shanghai, the Chinese Shipping Company announced today.

The detained ship, held by the Chinese for an alleged breach of regulations by crew members, is the 1,840-ton Glenfalloch, which was due to have sailed for Yokohama, Japan, at midnight Monday.

Captain James Ray, master of the 3,520-ton Anchisee, has been detained in Shanghai following a charge on Feb. 27, apparently of an alleged breach of harbor regulations, the announcement



CAPTURED—Laotian military policemen stand guard on a truckload of North Vietnamese soldiers taken during a recent battle in Laos. The prisoners were taken to Vientiane to be presented to newsmen at Laotian Army headquarters.

Tension Causes Egypt to Cancel Art Loan to U.S.

NEW YORK, March 11 (UPI)—The Egyptian government has postponed indefinitely the loan of 43 ancient art treasures from the Cairo Museum to three major American museums because it feels that the present time is "most inauspicious" for an exhibition of Egyptian art in the United States.

In a cable sent to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Egyptian minister of culture said it would be preferable "to postpone the exhibition until a happier atmosphere prevails."

The exhibition was scheduled to open at the Boston Museum April 23 as the most important exhibition of its kind in the United States.

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Souvanna Says Laotians Alone Must Find Way of Ending War

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 11 (UPI)—Prince Souvanna Phouma said his cabinet today welcomed Pathet Lao peace proposals and stressed that the war in Laos must be settled by Laotians "without foreign interference or pressure of any sort."

The Laotian government also said in an announcement following a cabinet meeting, that it hopes that the peace proposal by the Pathet Lao was sincere and "will not constitute a diversionary maneuver to mask future military operations."

The Laotian problem must be resolved among the Laotians themselves without foreign interference or pressure of any sort, a statement by the cabinet said.

The statement also said that the Royal Lao government had long favored discussions with the Pathet Lao "rather than continue the fighting with foreign assistance to the great prejudice of the country and the population."

The appeal and pledge were made public by a government spokesman, Leo Hamon, after today's cabinet meeting at which President Georges Pompidou presided.

The cabinet heard a report on the Laotian strike by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.

Although Mr. Hamon mentioned no country by name, the French appeal appeared to be directed at the United States, which has been backing the embattled central government of Prince Souvanna and North Vietnam, active supporters of the Pathet Lao.

"So far as France is concerned," Mr. Hamon said, "any international solution must result in a return to the Geneva accords, their current application, a complete termination of foreign interference and respect for Laotian neutrality."

'Pregnant' Man On U.K. Posters

LONDON, March 11 (Reuters)—Thousands of posters showing a "pregnant" man dolefully clutching his swollen stomach will soon be put up all over Britain to persuade men to seek advice on contraception. The poster asks: "Would you be more careful if it was you that got pregnant?"

Dr. Bill Jones, director of the Health Education Council, said today: "We want to make any ignorant or unthinking man stop and consider the problems he can cause."

Senate Extends Voting Rights To Include Some North Areas

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI)—The Senate voted yesterday to extend the 1965 Voting Rights Act to parts of six Northern states, including most of New York City.

At the same time, the Senate again refused to exempt any of the seven Southern states now covered by the act, rejecting an amendment which would have freed all but South Carolina and Georgia.

The Senate adopted an amendment to the proposed five-year extension of the act which would cover non-Southern counties which in the 1968 elections had less than 50 percent of the voting age population registered on voting.

In covered areas, voter literacy tests are suspended, federal registrars are authorized, and no election law changes may be made without advance approval of federal authorities.

2 More Moynihan Memos Surface—May Rival 'Benign Neglect' Row

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI)—On Jan. 3, 1969, a fortnight before Richard M. Nixon's inauguration, Daniel F. Moynihan sent a memorandum to the President-elect in which he said that "the Negro lower class must be dissolved" by transforming it "into a stable working-class population."

Mr. Moynihan, who then had the title of assistant for urban affairs, is now a White House counselor in the same field with cabinet rank.

He said in the memo that this transformation of what he estimated at "almost half the total Negro population" would be "the work of a generation."

Nevertheless, Mr. Moynihan said, it was essential to social stability and economic justice that the "low-income, marginally employed, poorly educated, disorganized slum-dwellers" should have the opportunity to become "truck drivers, mail carriers, assembly-line workers, people with dignity, purpose, and, in the United States, a

very good standard of living indeed." He continued: "Common justice and common sense demands that this be done. It is the existence of this lower class, with its high rate of crime, dependency, and general disorderliness that causes nearby whites (that is to say working-class whites, the liberals are all in the suburbs) to fear Negroes and to seek by various ways to avoid and constrain them. It is this group that black extremists use to threaten white society with the prospect of mass arson and pillage. It is also this group that terrorizes and plunders the stable elements of the Negro community—trapped by white prejudice in the slums, and forced to live cheek by jowl with a murderous slum population, the Negro cultural revolution becomes an exciting and constructive development."

Six days after this memo was sent, on Jan. 9, Mr. Moynihan sent a second memo to

President Nixon. It was a précis of a report prepared by Paul H. Weaver, a Harvard political scientist, of a meeting on Dec. 17 of New York City officials and "similarly informed persons" to discuss the state of New York City.

The theme of this report (which Mr. Moynihan made plain he agreed with) was that in 18th and 19th-century America and Britain, the "private subsystems of authority"—the family, the church, the local community and political party

regulated behavior "in such a way as to make it unnecessary for the state to intervene in order to protect the public interest," and that these subsystems "are breaking down" in New York, in Washington and many of the nation's large cities.

These two memoranda became available this past weekend, and they can be expected to generate as much controversy as Mr. Moynihan's memorandum to Mr. Nixon on the position of Negroes, dated Jan. 18, 1970, which was published March 11 in this newspaper.

In that memorandum, Mr. Moynihan said that militants, both black and white, and also middle-class liberals, overlooked the "extraordinary progress" Negroes had made economically and politically in the last decade. What was needed, he said, was a period of "benign neglect" of the racial issue, while "progress continues and racial rhetoric fades."

Because of the phrase "benign neglect"—which Mr. Moynihan insists was taken out of context—Negro leaders and many white civil rights groups sharply attacked the President's counselor.

Iraq Announces Pact Ending 10-Year Civil War With Kurds

BAGHDAD, March 11 (Reuters)—The Iraqi government and the Kurdish tribesmen of the northern mountain regions have agreed to end their decade-long war, it was announced today.

Part of the agreement calls for amendments to the Iraqi Constitution to create two nationalities, one for the Arabs and one for the Kurds.

The agreement ends a conflict that has plagued the country for nearly 50 years, sapping the strength of successive republican governments by intermittent guerrilla warfare.

All Kurdish soldiers and civilians who have been involved in the fight for home rule will be granted an amnesty under the agreement and all rebels will be reinstated in their original posts in the administration and government.

Kurds also will be proportionately represented in the legislature and cabinet. There also will be no discrimination against them in the ministries or the services.

President Bakr, who read a statement by the Revolutionary Command Council, said that the agreement recognized the legal existence of the Kurdish nationality. The agreement said that the agrarian reform law should be extended to the Kurdish districts as soon as possible. This provides for the redistribution among the poor of land expropriated from large landowners.

Following U.S., Italy, Holland

France to Close Consulate in Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 11 (Reuters).—French Ambassador Armand Béraud tonight informed the Security Council of his government's decision to close the French consulate-general in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

He said that by calling for a Security Council meeting immediately after the proclamation of the republic in Rhodesia, Britain had "proved its will to exercise its responsibilities and to obtain international cooperation" to do so.

France would associate itself with the efforts to have the proclamation of the republic condemned, the

recognition of the Salisbury regime stopped and the return of legality assured, he said.

But he said he would not support any resolution which, lacking in realism, would not lead to the fulfillment of those aims.

France's decision to formally close the consulate is believed to have followed consultations with African countries, particularly in the French-speaking part of the continent.

The United States, Italy and Holland have also decided to close their consulates in Salisbury and Belgium said today they were re-

considering their diplomatic ties with Rhodesia.

The Rhodesia debate at the United Nations opened last Friday with Britain presenting a resolution which would require all member states to withhold recognition of the newly proclaimed republic.

The debate is expected to go on for some time, with pressure mounting on those countries still maintaining consulates in Rhodesia to close them.

Britain is expected to be severely criticized for failing to take what many UN members feel should be stricter measures to "restore legality" in the former colony.

Rhodesia now faces the prospect of a worldwide diplomatic cold shoulder with only South Africa, and possibly Portugal, retaining its diplomatic links with Salisbury.

Neighboring South Africa is the only country so far to have come out with full backing for the independent republic and the offer of full diplomatic relations. Portugal is also expected to retain its close ties, although no official decision has been made.

West Germany, Austria and Greece have yet to make up their minds about their Rhodesian consulates, but observers in Salisbury believe most of the decisions were likely to favor the white minority regime.

Singapore Set to Service Soviet Ships

Premier Sees Chance To Boost Security

By William J. Coughlin

SINGAPORE, March 11.—Singapore prepared to make its huge naval dockyards available to ships of the Soviet Union on the same commercial basis that it offers other nations.

By opening to the Russians the naval facilities needed for permanent deployment of an Indian Ocean fleet, Singapore can alter the strategic picture substantially from Southeast Asia to the Persian Gulf.

The willingness to provide repair, replenishment and refueling berths for Soviet warships is an outgrowth of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's belief that the best way to attain security for nations on the Indian Ocean is to invite all the big powers into the ocean region.

"It is only natural that the Russians would want to move into this area," the prime minister said in an interview. "They already have put out their feelers with the Indians. The eastern Mediterranean is almost their now. Once the Suez Canal is open, they are down into the [Persian] Gulf."

Natural for Russians

It is felt in Singapore that once Moscow deploys its naval strength from the eastern Mediterranean into the Indian Ocean, this island city-state becomes a natural waterway port for the Soviet Indian Ocean fleet and the big Pacific fleet based at Vladivostok.

The Russians have been handicapped in their expanding Indian Ocean naval operations by the lack of overhaul and repair facilities in the vast area between the eastern shore of Africa and the islands of Indonesia, according to naval experts here.

It is known that the prime minister of major repairs had to make the long cruise to Vladivostok or Odessa.

The prime minister's welcome for the Russians is not entirely a political one. Britain's decision to withdraw its forces from east of Suez by the end of next year leaves Singapore concerned about not only defense of the region but also the economic well-being of the island.

The huge naval base established by the British here already is being converted rapidly into a gigantic commercial dockyard. Singapore is looking for business to fill it.



French Harpoon missiles mounted on an armored car.

France Unveils Low-Cost Missile For Use Against Low-Flying Planes

PARIS, March 11 (UPI).—The French national aerospace company unveiled a new low-cost missile yesterday designed specifically to knock out low-flying aircraft.

Gen. Jean Crepin, vice-president of the company, announced at a news conference the Harpoon missile, sold for only 10,000 francs (\$1,600), had an accurate range of 1,600 feet, and could be mounted on almost anything, a truck, a tank or dug into the ground.

The launching turret for the missile sold for 800,000 francs (\$124,000).

A version also has been made to be fired from small sea craft, he said.

The Harpoon, a modified anti-tank missile—has an automatic infrared guiding system.

Gen. Crepin claimed that if the Egyptians had had Harpoons during the June 1967 six-day war with Israel, the Israelis would not have been able to succeed with their low-altitude attacks on Egyptian airfields. The cost in Israeli planes would have been too great, he said.

"It is so easy to handle and maneuver that even a five-star general can shoot it with excellent results after a half hour's training," Gen. Crepin quipped.

News Analysis

Cambodian Acts Against Reds Reflect Radical Policy Shift

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG, March 11 (UPI).—The aggressive stance against the North Vietnamese and the Communist Party in Phnom Penh today appear to reflect a radical change from Cambodia's formerly close ties with the Vietnamese Communists.

The demonstrations, undoubtedly organized with government sanction, represent growing Cambodian indignation against the virtual occupation of parts of the country by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces.

That the attacks against the Communist legation occurred during Prince Norodom Sihanouk's absence from Cambodia may also indicate open opposition against the chief of state, who has consistently favored friendly ties with Hanoi and the Viet Cong.

Sihanouk was in Paris following medical treatment. A relative, Sisowath Sirik Matak, has been in charge of the government since Sihanouk's departure in January.

The extent of Vietnamese Communist infiltration in Cambodia was disclosed last month by Gen. Trauch, a member of the Phnom Penh national assembly, who claimed to have investigated the situation. Speaking at a national assembly session, Mr. Trauch estimated that as many as 60,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops are currently inside Cambodia.

Nibble Away

He said that the Communists occupy two-thirds of northeastern Cambodia, and that the Viet Cong have taken over the South Vietnamese highlands, and operate as well in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kampot and Kandal Provinces.

"Despite their professions of sincere support," Mr. Trauch said, "our foreign friends have deliberately nibbled away at our national territory."

He further alleged that the Communists in Ratanakiri Province have built houses and planted crops "as if this were their own country," and accused them of mobilizing the Khmer, local

Life Austere in N. Vietnam; All Harnessed to War Effort

By Daniel DeLuca

The following dispatch, from Associated Press staff member Daniel DeLuca, who is just back from North Vietnam, looks at the economy of the nation. His account may last 10 days and cover 1,000 miles within North Vietnam.

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP).—In the Red River delta, North Vietnamese swarm up the sloping dikes, hauling chunks of clay, laying the chunks higher and higher, to hold off the dangerous floods of the coming monsoon.

The delta is the nation's rice bowl—and it is not big enough. A burst dike could destroy food for thousands.

Clearly, top priority has been given to preserving and increasing the food supply of North Vietnam, an agrarian nation which has had food problems that required foreign economic aid.

An 18-day escorted tour leaves these other impressions about the economy of the North:

• The North is not rebuilding the towns destroyed in four years by American bombing. Why? "Bombs may come again." Also, nomadic projects are being left for later so that the country's thin resources can be concentrated on such things as food and communications.

• Large hikes, reported in many places, are not rebuilding the towns destroyed in four years by American bombing. Why? "Bombs may come again." Also, nomadic projects are being left for later so that the country's thin resources can be concentrated on such things as food and communications.

• The life of the North Vietnamese is unmistakably austere, a condition they explain to the price they are willing to pay to support the national "defense" effort for a long time.

than 50 feet in length that had been smashed and one still in less than original condition.

The count for bridges less than 50 feet in length was 43 destroyed, 18 undamaged. For road culverts, the tally was 12 destroyed, 120 undamaged. But they must have been difficult to distinguish from the road itself in aerial photograph. Some were less than six feet long.

In restoring road traffic, the North Vietnamese built no more temporary bridging than was necessary at the moment. They detected roads to locations where a minimum width of river or ravine had to be bridged.

Sometimes they merely piled stones for a temporary causeway. Where a stream could be forded trucks without bridging or causeway it was left at that.

Freight and passenger trains for long distances on new rails. North Vietnamese poorest provinces, economically have been the southernmost. They got the heaviest weight of bombs. I saw children who looked undernourished. They had scanty clothing. The shivering in a chill northeast wind.

At weekends they dress up in the red scarves of the Communists, led youth organization around their necks. They engage in cultural contests for industries, community service and other aspects of good citizenship.

They hear their elders say that if more sacrifices must be made before victory, they are the young generation who will carry on.

Israel Defines Who's a Jew After Stormy Knesset Debate

TEL AVIV, March 11 (NYT).—After a stormy debate in Jerusalem last night, the Knesset finally enacted a bill defining who is a Jew. By 51 votes to 14, with nine abstentions, the parliament decided that a Jew was one born of a Jewish mother or one who has been converted to Judaism.

The definition was similar to the

Israeli Towns Near Lebanon Are Fortified

By James Feron

DISHON, Israel, March 11 (NYT).—A senior Israeli Army officer said yesterday that Israeli settlements near the Lebanese border were being fortified "so we can be freer in our maneuvering."

In the meantime, he said, Israel's response to Arab infiltration from Lebanon is being held in abeyance.

Once the protective measures have been completed, he said, Israel's reaction to continued penetration and sabotage would be likely to lead to an exodus of Lebanese villagers.

These views were expressed to newsmen after a tour of much of the hilly but verdant border area over its 50-mile length in driving rain and heavy fog.

There were reports from Beirut Friday that Israel had threatened to turn a six-mile stretch of southern Lebanon into a "scorched-earth" desert unless Beirut prevented Arab guerrillas from attacking Israel from that region.

The Israeli officer said on several occasions yesterday that time was the key to the problem, both for the Israelis and the Lebanese. He said the Israelis needed to complete security work and the Lebanese to curb guerrilla activity.

He dismissed last week's token raid against a Lebanese village and said: "So far, we have not taken any serious steps, because we know the results before we start. To break the links we have would be easy—one or two big attacks would do it—but we don't want that."

On the other hand, he said, "We are taking a lot of measures to fortify ourselves so we can be freer in our maneuvering. We want to protect our settlements so we're not nervous and don't take measures we will regret."

The newsmen saw settlements being surrounded with barbed wire, watchtowers being erected, areas suitable for infiltration being cleared and lights being installed.

Some Lebanese border settlements have started work on shelters similar to those completed more than a year ago on the Jordanian border, where guerrilla infiltration has been halted and shelling made ineffective.

Lesson for Both Sides

But the Jordan border situation provided a lesson for the Lebanese border for both sides, the Israeli officer said. "After two-and-a-half years of guerrilla war across the Jordan river, all the land on the Jordanian side was abandoned," he said.

"When we want our people to stay along the border, build fortifications," he said, "Jordan and Lebanon do hardly anything to protect their people against their own guerrillas or against our rockets."

"We would not have to hit the civilians, although they are afraid of what we will do. We know where the terrorists are," he said. "But the villagers would move away if we began to fight with the guerrillas, and then this area would become a no-man's land."

The officer said there were between 500 and 2,000 Arab guerrillas in the Lebanese area, concentrated in two or three camps. One was in the Mount Hermon area, near the Syrian frontier, the other two in southern Lebanon.

"They live in houses during the winter, although some villagers throw them out, we are told. This we know. In the summer, they will probably move into tents and away from villages."

The officer, one of Israel's top commanders, said that the time required to make the Israeli settlement safe might also allow diplomatic weight to be felt.

He conceded that Lebanon had a major problem with the guerrillas and said he doubted whether the Lebanese Army alone could put them down. "The government, the army and the people together could put down the guerrillas."

recognition of the Salisbury regime stopped and the return of legality assured, he said.

But he said he would not support any resolution which, lacking in realism, would not lead to the fulfillment of those aims.

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considering their diplomatic ties with Rhodesia.

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After the British withdrawal, Singapore will continue to serve as a base for the defensive alliance of Australia, New Zealand, Britain, Malaysia and Singapore. The British withdrawal will not be total; troops, aircraft and ships will continue to be rotated to this area on training exercises.

Small U.S. combat vessels have been repaired here on a commercial basis. It is known that the prime minister anticipates possible extension of U.S. Seventh Fleet operations into this area after the Vietnam war. He therefore can see Singapore as a vast base for the Americans, Soviets, British and others—with booming economic benefits for Singapore. The Chinese and Japanese also would be welcome.

The disadvantages of such an arrangement for a security-minded naval chief of staff are evident. But for the Russians there are few alternatives.

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Grenades Hurt 24 in Attacks In Gaza Strip

TEL AVIV, March 11 (Reuters).—Two Israeli civilians were seriously injured and a suspected Arab guerrilla shot dead in a suspected attack on a taxi near Khan Yunis in the Gaza Strip at noon today.

The incident followed an earlier guerrilla attack in which 24 Arab civilians were injured—ten seriously—by two grenades thrown into a line of laborers from the Gaza Strip. The men were waiting for transport to take them to work in Israel.

An Israeli Army spokesman said an Arab soldier running from the scene after the taxi blast was shot dead when he failed to stop after being ordered to do so.

Curfew Is Imposed

Security forces started searches and a curfew was imposed on the area.

Today's incidents were the latest of an increasing number of attacks aimed at deterring local Gaza residents from working in Israel.

Last night guerrillas hurled three grenades at an Israeli bus that had brought Arab workers back to their homes near Khan Yunis, which is at the southern end of the strip.

On Monday night guerrillas blew up the labor exchange in the Jebel refugee camp.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 Gaza residents go to work in Israel daily, mostly in the building, textile and plastics industries.

In the spite of guerrilla attacks and sabotage in the strip in the past six weeks, six local Arabs have been killed and about 130 injured.

Thant Meets Jarring

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 11 (Reuters).—Secretary-General U Thant today began a detailed review of prospects for a Middle East peace settlement with his special representative, Gunnar Jarring.

Under Secretary-General Ralph Bunche, highest-ranking American member of the UN secretariat, who as Palestinian mediator negotiated the 1948 Middle East armistice, sat in on the discussions.

French Truckers End Blockade of 2 Towns

VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-SAONE, France, March 11 (AP).—Traffic returned to normal today on the main highway between Paris and Marseilles as protesting truck drivers lifted their blockade on a section of the autoroute.

Some 3,000 trade drivers isolated Villefranche and Anse yesterday by parking their vehicles on the highway and refusing to bridge. The towns had barred them from driving through late at night on the ground that they disturbed residents' sleep.

Picasso Gives Early Works To Barcelona

(Continued from Page 1)

since acquiring fame, has been putting away a considerable part of his prolific production—as many as 3,000 or 4,000 of his works, according to the experts—and that when in 1958 he acquired the Château de Vauvenargues in Provence, it was mostly to store away his own paintings.

But early in the century, the experts point out, Picasso was a desperately poor man, starving because of his artistic ambitions and many others did. Why should he have held on to what he then produced, and where would he have kept it, forever working in the tiniest of studios? Did he perhaps buy some of the works back after having become wealthy?

Another question asked here today was why Picasso chose to make his gift to Spain. An exile from his native country since the end of the Spanish civil war, an outspoken foe of the Franco regime, the painter only recently rejected out of hand a bid by Madrid to house his celebrated "Guernica" in a museum of modern art now being built in the Spanish capital.

"Guernica," in commemoration of the death of a bombing raid by Franco forces in the civil war, will return to Spain only once the republic is restored," Picasso then declared.

One explanation offered here was that Picasso made the donation to Barcelona, rather than to Spain. Although born in Malaga, the painter spent his formative years in the Catalan capital from the age of 14 and has kept a special affection for it ever since. He began the Berroguet de Aguilera Palace already was an impressive collection of Picasso's, much of it bequeathed by his longtime friend and former secretary, Jaime Sabartes.

With the new donation added, the Barcelona Picasso collection will be the most complete in the world. This is what saddened French art circles today, because they had hoped that the bulk of the work of Picasso, the grand old man of the Ecole de Paris, would one day hang in France.

André Malraux, a great admirer of Picasso, is said to have complained when in charge of the Cultural Ministry, to plan for a big Picasso museum. But somehow the two never met, each expecting the other to come and see him, and Picasso took umbrage.

Not having been asked with the proper pomp to attend the great retrospective Picasso show at the Paris Grand Palais in 1967, he never came. He has stayed in his main residence of Vallauris, on the French Riviera. He is reported still incensed over the government's seizure some time ago of an uncompleted studio he still possessed on the Rue des Grands Augustins, on the Left Bank here. Housing laws here permit such seizures.

Even if Mr. Malraux had come to visit Picasso, the painter may not have given his blessing to a retrospective. The 85-year-old artist was reported to feel that planning for the definitive review of one's life work was like picking a grave, a step preparatory to death that might hasten its coming.

For the same reason, according to the experts, Picasso has not made a will, either.

Perry Mason Creator Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

ten years before he began writing short stories at night.

His first effort, a 14,000-word novel, "The Shrike," was published in 1933. He later described it as "a shrieking flop." The rejection slip said the characters talked like a dictionary. He rewrote it until the characters sounded like people and finally sold it to a mystery magazine for \$140.

He wrote the first Perry Mason book in 1934 and eventually began writing full time, pouring out 20,000 words a day and six books a year. At one time he said his books were selling "at a rate of around two thousand an hour."

He described his books as "good salable merchandise" but bemoaned the fact that writing his novels set him back 200 hours a day so much time he had little leisure for the fishing and hunting he adored.

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Marine Wildlife Smothering Under Oil Slicks Off 4 States

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Oil slicks off four states have become death traps for marine wildlife because of oil pollution.

World Action Urged to Bar Oil Pollutions

Robert H. Estabrook
NATIONS, March 11 (AP)—Sweden urged yesterday international action to prevent oil pollution of the oceans and to control the environmental poisons such as pesticides.

Astronaut Sverker Aström proposed these moves as part of a program for the Conference on the Environment to be held in Stockholm in 1972. He spoke at the opening session of the United Nations Conference on the Environment.

Aström also envisaged establishment of international monitoring stations to check on carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and pollution of the oceans. These would be elements of a worldwide system of data exchange that would collect, evaluate and disseminate information on the status of the environment.

Thant Opens Session
Secretary-General U Thant, opening yesterday's session, stressed much of the current world movement is toward the environment, and that the world is now being asked to take a look at the environment.

Thant also urged long-term measures for consumption of natural resources such as water, minerals and energy "which will increase prodigiously in the decades ahead."

As sponsor of the 1972 conference, Sweden has often spoken of environmental problems, and yesterday was the first time anyone here has publicly advocated specific international prohibitions on discharge and leakage of oil.

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2 Jets Hijacked In Americas and Ordered to Cuba

ATLANTA, March 11 (UPI)—A hijacked jetliner with a gunman in the cockpit made a tense 35-minute landing stop here today, then took off for Cuba with swarms of Cuban and FBI men watching.

The plane, carrying 99 passengers and a crew of 10, landed on a runway at Miami International Airport. The hijackers said they would allow the aircraft unless officials "collaborated" in meeting their demands.

Cuban officials said they would allow the hijacked plane to proceed to Cuba when it was required.

property has been endangered. They say the pollution poses a threat to fishing and other commercial operations.

The Florida Department of Natural Resources set damages from the recent Tampa Bay oil spill at \$8 million to \$13 million.

Department director Randolph Hodges said conservative estimates by the State Game and Freshwater Commission set the bird kill at 11,000.

Shrimp Catch Coming Down
Robert Ingle, chief of the state's Bureau of Marine Science and Technology, said the shrimp fleet will find itself with reduced catches off Tampa Springs at the end of this month.

He said commercial gamefish catches probably would fall off sharply next year because the oil killed millions of juvenile mullet, snook, sea trout, tarpon, black grouper, channel bass and others.

A large part of a breeding generation for each species was wiped out, Mr. Ingle said, and it will be some years before fish populations recover.

A massive oil slick continues to blacken a 1,000-mile section of Alaska's southeastern shoreline. Federal and state agencies are still trying to determine the source of the oil, which began appearing about a month ago.

"Boy, we've got a mess out there," said Gene Dickson, director of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration office in Anchorage.

10,000 Birds Killed
Mr. Dickson estimated the number of birds killed at 10,000 "and that's a pretty conservative estimate."

Some officials feel the oil may have been discharged by a tanker on the high seas and pushed ashore by strong winds. The affected area is not near any offshore drilling activity.

The California Department of Fish and Game says about 4,000 birds have died as a result of oil pollution off Santa Barbara and offshore channel islands since the major oil well leak in January 1969.

Smaller leaks continue to pollute the area with regularity, officials say.

The department says that other marine life has suffered little damage because pollution has come from crude oil that floats readily on water.

Herb Frey, an associate biologist of the Fish and Game Department, says that marine life along the area's beaches was damaged more by cleanup operations—sand-blasting, steaming and scraping—than by the oil.

A mysterious oil slick off Martha's Vineyard, Mass., recently killed about 1,000 birds, according to state officials.

Stephen F. Ellis, Deputy Commissioner of Natural Resources, says spills along the Massachusetts coast are "serious and getting worse."

Weather Delays Attempt to Cap Offshore Gusher

OFF THE LOUISIANA COAST, March 11 (AP)—High winds and pounding waves moved across the Gulf of Mexico today and all but stopped repair crews trying to stop a gushing offshore oil well under control.

The big Chevron Oil Co. M platform, which had burned for more than a month before the blaze was snuffed out yesterday, is shooting oil at the rate of 1,000 gallons an hour and threatens rich oyster beds and waterfowl.

Winds of 15 knots—the Weather Bureau said they would rise to 40 to 50-knot gusts—prevented work crews from trying to cap the wells.

One boat sank in the gale and another was disabled by waves eight to ten feet in the line of thunderstorms off the Louisiana coast.



PROTEST AT COLLEGE—Three persons who refused to disperse on police orders are seized by San Francisco policemen, near San Francisco State College, after attempts by anti-war groups to stop military recruiters from operating on campus. The recruiters, two from each service, remained there under police protection.

Manson Accuser Repudiates Her Story, Fires Attorney

By Ron Einstoss and Jerry Cohen

LOS ANGELES, March 11—Susan Atkins has fired her attorney and repudiated the story primarily responsible for the indictment of Charles Manson and five others for the Tate-La Bianca murders, it was learned yesterday.

Miss Atkins now claims she fabricated her testimony before the county grand jury about Manson's masterminding the slayings, according to attorney Dave Shinn.

Mr. Shinn, a confidant of Manson since his arrest in the killings, plans to take over formally today as the young woman's lawyer.

Richard Caballero, who has been defending her, filed a notice of substitution of attorneys yesterday before Superior Judge William B. Keene.

Miss Atkins' about-face came less than a week after her county jail confrontation with Manson, who has been seeking to arrange a common defense for the accused, all members of his hippie "family."

Mr. Shinn said that Miss Atkins not only has characterized her grand jury testimony in December as lies, but that she will refuse to testify before a trial jury.

Her grand jury testimony cannot be used as evidence by the prosecution at a joint trial. It could be used to impeach her, however, if she were tried alone.

But prosecutors still can avail themselves of a similar story she told a cell-mate, turned informer, a tale she related prior to her appearance before the grand jury.

Mr. Caballero, who was present during Miss Atkins' jail meeting with Manson late last week, noted at the time that he and Manson disagreed sharply over defense strategy.

He said she now wants Mr. Shinn to represent her because of differences that have arisen between Mr. Caballero and Miss Atkins since her hour-long conference with Manson.

Mr. Caballero would not elaborate. Her decision to shed Mr. Caballero clearly represents a further in a series of moves by Manson in his effort to dictate who should and who should not represent the other accused members of his family.

Veteran criminal lawyer Charles Hollopeter, appointed Friday over Manson's objection to defend the hippie cult leader, said he approves of Miss Atkins' decision.

U.S. Aids Mexico In Curbing Drugs
WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI)—Mexico will receive from the United States \$1 million worth of planes, helicopters and other equipment to intensify its efforts at curbing the flow of marijuana and other drugs across the U.S. border, Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst has announced.

The U.S. announcement came as Mexican and American forces started three days of talks here on the drug problem, which caused a brief international crisis last fall when the imposition of "Operation Intercept" anti-smuggling controls brought border crossings to a standstill.

Mexican protests led to the scrapping of "Intercept" in October, although strict border inspections still are being used on a spot-check basis. Mr. Kleindienst's announcement, an official said, showed that "Intercept" had worked. "It was a lever to get this agreement," he said.

Sweden Rations Electric Power

STOCKHOLM, March 11 (UPI)—The Riksdag (parliament) today passed a bill that will literally leave much of Sweden in the dark for two weeks. The bill imposes rationing of electric power to offset a shortage of one billion kilowatt hours.

Neon signs will be shut off, shop windows will be blacked out and street lights will be dimmed at 7 a.m. tomorrow. In private homes porch lights will be switched off and electric heating of garages will be cut out. Industry will be badly hit.

S. C. School Opens Under Heavy Guard

LAMAR, S.C., March 11 (UPI)—More than 150 Negroes entered the Lamar school under heavy protection today as the school opened for the second day after being closed for a week because of mob violence.

The Negroes arrived on eight school buses as national guardsmen and highway patrolmen stood guard around the campus. White students also trickled into the school, but no count was available.

Only a handful of whites showed up for classes yesterday but there were more today.

Today's attendance was still far below the normal 900 students. Officials said that many parents evidently were keeping their children at home for fear of mob violence.

About 20 whites gathered outside a store half a mile from the campus. But they made no effort to approach the school.

One Arrest Made
National guardsmen and highway patrolmen had to turn back two groups of angry whites yesterday when they tried to reach the campus. One man was arrested for carrying a club.

The Lamar school was reopened yesterday for the first time since a mob overturned two school buses carrying Negro children last week. Shortly after the students entered the school, 33 whites began a protest march a quarter of a mile away. They walked up and down a sidewalk, glaring silently at a line of state troopers.

An official read the group a federal court order against interference with the combined elementary and high school. The marchers remained silent and then withdrew.

Mr. Jeryl Best, whose husband is charged with rioting in last week's violence, led the march. She told newsmen: "We are just taking our exercise. Just walking."

UMW President Calls Charges 'Outrageous'

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI)—W.A. Boyle, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, today called charges that he and his union had been the victims of "outrageous and malicious" charges, "Communist-style duplicity by the government and 'reckless journalism.'"

The 65-year-old union leader, whose administration is the target of several investigations and lawsuits, filed a two-hour news conference at the Washington National Press Club with angry denials that any of the allegations against him were true.

A few minutes after he began reading a 14-page prepared statement, he raised his right hand and declared: "I hereby solemnly swear to Almighty God to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. I have been vilified by the news media to the extent that television networks have permitted individuals to accuse me of being involved in murder." This was a reference to the slaying two months ago of his union opponent, Joseph Yablonski.

Kitchen and Bar Workers Strike Las Vegas Hotels

LAS VEGAS, Nev., March 11 (AP)—Two powerful unions struck the luxury hotels here early today. Most of the 14,000 members of the culinary workers' and bartenders' unions voted overwhelmingly yesterday at three mass meetings to strike the hotels. Showgirls and musicians promised not to cross picket lines. Union leader Al Bramlet said "I don't think this is going to be a short one."

Hotels, in preparation, have stocked large quantities of food and beverages. Key employees were booked into hotels yesterday to stay there in the event of a strike.

The Nevada Resort Association, which represents all but three of the hotels, says it has offered a 35 percent wage and fringe benefit improvement package for the next three years. The unions demand a 35 percent increase over three years, plus fringe benefits.

Shriver Friends Call Nixon Cool in Reply to Resignation

By Stephens Broening

PARIS, March 11 (AP)—Confidants of Ambassador Sargent Shriver contend that President Nixon didn't go much beyond the minimum requirements of courtesy in accepting the resignation of President Kennedy's brother-in-law.

Political associates of the ambassador, a Democrat, say that partisan politics of a Republican administration had something to do with it.

Mr. Nixon's letter accepting Mr. Shriver's resignation was brief and polite. It was in contrast to the effective praise Mr. Nixon heaped on Mr. Shriver when the President paid a state visit to France a year ago.

Last year Mr. Nixon said Mr. Shriver played a major role in promoting a Franco-American reconciliation. For nearly a decade before relations between the two countries had been cool and frequently bitter.

In a Feb. 27 letter to Mr. Shriver, Mr. Nixon said, "When you depart Paris, it should be with the satisfaction of knowing that during your tenure our relations with France have continued to improve."

A Different Tone
"If Shriver had been a Republican, the tone of the President's letter would have been entirely different," a Shriver associate said.

The ambassador is expected to run for governor of Maryland this year—though he hasn't formally announced it—and some Republicans consider he could be grooming himself to challenge Mr. Nixon for the presidency in 1972.

Mr. Shriver sent his letter of resignation to the White House last Jan. 27. Mr. Nixon accepted it a month later. The correspondence was made available here today after the White House declined to publish it.

Mr. Shriver told Mr. Nixon he felt "the time is appropriate for a change."

He said he had accomplished the goals he had set for himself in Paris—the beginnings at least of peace in Vietnam and the reawakening of friendship between the U.S. and France.

"And," he added, "the needs of our own country, with which I was so absorbed before we went to France, now impinge more and more on my conscience."

Mr. Shriver served as head of the Peace Corps under the late President Kennedy and subsequently directed President Lyndon B. Johnson's anti-poverty program before coming to France in May, 1968.

Athens Denies Theodorakis May Be Released Soon

ATHENS, March 11 (AP)—The Greek government today denied the imaginary reports that jailed composer Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for the film "Z," would be released in the near future.

The International Herald Tribune quoted New York lawyer, William L. Taub, as saying in Paris that Deputy Premier and Interior Minister Stylianos Pattakos had personally assured him of Mr. Theodorakis' imminent release, without fixing any date.

Interest in the U.S. distribution of the motion picture "Z," said he met Mr. Pattakos recently here and asked him to have Mr. Theodorakis freed in time for the Academy Awards presentation April 7 for which "Z" has been nominated.

Reports of Mr. Theodorakis' possible release caused a sensation when published by a number of Athens newspapers today.

A brief statement from the Press and Information Ministry said the reports were "imaginary," as was "Mr. Taub's meeting with Pattakos."

Reagan Will Seek A Second Term

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 11 (AP)—Gov. Ronald Reagan, 59, announced his candidacy for a second four-year term yesterday, telling the state's 20 million residents that "together, we can give new luster to the magic of California."

Gov. Reagan said: "There is no limit to the heights we can reach if the original American spirit of the 1770s can be recaptured."

Democrat Jesse Unruh, Gov. Reagan's likely opponent in the general election, said earlier yesterday referring to the governor: "To continue the aura of the amateur in politics is the height of hypocrisy."

Chicago Protester Fined
CHICAGO, March 11 (UPI)—Richard Kjarval, 32, the only person arrested during a demonstration against French President Georges Pompidou in Chicago March 1, was fined \$25 today. Mr. Kjarval was arrested for spraying a policeman with a chemical.

U.S. Acts to Curb Use of DDT, TDE By Tobacco Men

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UPI)—The Agriculture Department yesterday announced that it will refuse to grant price supports for any 1970-crop tobacco treated with the pesticides DDT and TDE.

The first such action was ordered because officials feared a decline in exports if farmers continue to use the two chemicals.

Growers were urged to shift to other pest-control chemicals.

2 More Memos of Moynihan Surface—May Stir New Row

(Continued from Page 1)
cation of the first memo that he felt some liberals in the bureaucracy had cleared the information.

Mr. Moynihan, 42, has been regarded by many civil rights leaders of both races as a renegade liberal ever since his 1965 report attributing most of the Negro's social and economic problems to the disintegration of family life after desertion by fathers.

But Mr. Moynihan denies any lapse in faith. He is, he says, a realist and a pragmatist. In his memo of Jan. 3, 1969, he wrote Mr. Nixon:

"It would seem most important to de-escalate the rhetoric of crisis about the internal state of the society in general, and in particular about those problems—e.g., crime, de facto segregation, low educational achievement—which government has relatively little power to influence in the present state of knowledge and available resources. This does not mean reducing efforts. Not at all. But it does mean trying to create some equivalence between what government can do about certain problems and how much attention it draws to them."

Mr. Moynihan points to the administration's welfare reform program (a basic income of \$1,600 a year for a family of four) and the 30 percent increase (up to \$3.2 billion) in the 1971 budget for job training as evidence that he has effectively followed his own prescription.

Mr. Moynihan also freely concedes that he believes in the continuity of social institutions and that he is deeply worried about the violence of the attacks on those institutions because they are so fragile. He believes that the liberals, instead of defending those institutions against unreasoned attack, are contributing to the disorganization of society.

Thus, in his memo of Jan. 3, 1969, he wrote, "I am, unfortunately, Professor Weaver's statement that 'the viability of liberal thought rested on the ability of the country which adopted it to be largely self-regulating, self-maintaining and self-improving' through the more or less autonomous operations of private subsystems of authority."

Now, he says, liberal rhetoric has become "increasingly hostile" to those subsystems, with the result that the liberal society seems not to know what makes it work.

In his Jan. 3, 1969, memo Mr. Moynihan wrote that "the sense of institutions being legitimate—especially the institutions of government—is the glue that holds societies together." Therefore, he admonished Mr. Nixon that his pre-eminent task was to restore the authority of those institutions to preserve the processes for effecting changes in them.

This memo is also interesting because it discloses that a year before his memo on the status of Negroes, Mr. Moynihan was seeking to persuade the President that the violence in the Negro community, and white reaction to it, "has nothing to do with race," but was to be explained as a "class" issue.

Many observers, however, including those who regard themselves as realists, dispute this, believing that there is a streak of racism in the country.

Warning on Impact of Vietnam War

WASHINGTON, March 11—Daniel P. Moynihan told President Nixon before his inauguration that "we have lost" the Vietnam war. It was disclosed in one of the memorandums that came to light over the weekend.

He said "Vietnam has been a domestic disaster," though it was "begun with the very highest of motives" by the Kennedy and Johnson administrations in "pursuit of the postwar American policy of opposing Communist expansion and simultaneously encouraging political democracy and economic development in the nations on the Communist perimeter."

It has become "a disastrous mistake because we have lost it," Mr. Moynihan wrote, adding that "this more than any single thing erodes the authority of a government," however stable, just well intentioned or whatever.

President Johnson, he said, "was the first American President to be toppled by a mob... of college professors, millionaires, flower children, and Radcliffe girls. It was a mob that by early 1968 had effectively physically separated the presidency from the people."

He urged Mr. Nixon not to "become personally identified with the war in Vietnam (and) to avoid the ugly physical harassment and savage personal attacks that brought President Johnson's administration to an end."

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Right Decision on Rhodesia

The United States has taken the honorable course in deciding to close its consulate in Rhodesia. It was not an easy decision to make—for reasons that have nothing to do with the arguments of American racists or the price of chrome that now must be imported from Soviet Russia.

In general, Washington recognizes de facto governments and maintains diplomatic representation wherever possible. Departures from this policy on political or moral grounds have rarely brought positive results. There is no use pretending that virtual diplomatic isolation will appreciably hasten the end of white minority rule in Rhodesia.

The mandatory sanctions invoked long ago by the United Nations Security Council probably hurt Rhodesian blacks and neighboring Zambia more than they weakened Premier Smith's regime. However, as in the matter of the consulate, the United States had no decent alternative; in both cases it supported the least unpalatable among available policies. If the United States had stood alone in the Security Council and

vetoed sanctions, it would have told the world there was no long-run threat to peace and security in Africa in the attempt of 225,000 whites to perpetuate and even extend their domination over 4.5 million blacks. This position is not tenable.

Had Washington maintained its consulate in Salisbury it would have invited the suspicion that it was trying a double game in Africa and undercutting the UN after voting for sanctions. Indeed, the administration should have followed Britain's lead and severed ties last July after the white rulers of Rhodesia had adopted a constitution designed to expand racial discrimination and further entrench minority rule.

Secretary of State Rogers obviously was deeply impressed during his recent trip to Africa by the strong feelings of African leaders on this issue and the necessity for action to remove their doubts about the American position. He has accompanied the decision to close the consulate with a statement emphatically recommitting this country to the cause of majority rule in Africa.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Justice in Search of a Case

It is rare for a chief justice to go around soliciting cases, but that's what Warren E. Burger did in a short opinion Monday. After complaining a little that the Supreme Court is shorthanded these days and after challenging some of the nonsense that has been spread about its school desegregation decisions, he went on to urge that somebody present a good case so that the justices can resolve some of the questions about desegregation they have never answered. We don't know how the rest of the chief justice's colleagues on the court feel about this but there are some questions to which an answer now would be helpful.

Generally speaking, the Supreme Court has left almost all of the problems about school desegregation in the hands of the lower courts since that day in 1954 when it directed that desegregation proceed with all deliberate speed. Once in a while, it has taken a school case when a particular and usually a rather narrow issue presented itself. But its policy of leaving the implementation of desegregation to the trial courts and the courts of appeal has resulted in some conflicting decisions on such questions as racial balance, busing and the drawing of school zones.

Many of these conflicts grow out of two threads that appear in the court's original school desegregation decision and have been developed into full-blown theories. One is that the court meant only to bar racial classification in the schools; that is, that a school district must be neutral on racial assignments once it has overcome fully the discrimination its earlier bias had created. The other is that the court intended to require that each public school must have substantial numbers of children of all races where those children exist; that is, that the inequality of separate education requires the states to take whatever steps are necessary to eliminate it.

The arguments about racial balance and

the reassignment of students to achieve it grow directly out of the conflict between these two theories. And it is one which the court could clarify now if it would. The other two popular arguments these days, about unitary school systems and busing to achieve them, are somewhat but not directly related. The chief justice pointed out something which both the friends and foes of the court seem to be ignoring when he said it had defined what a unitary system is when it ordered an end to dual systems. The court said a unitary system was one "within which no person is to be effectively excluded from any school because of race or color." The meaning of this, however, is somewhat colored by which of the two arguments outlined above you accept. It can be read to mean that every school in a unitary system must be integrated or that no child can be barred because of race from the school he would normally attend if his race were different. The busing question in this context is quite different, with all deference to Sen. Stennis's feeling that it isn't, since in almost every situation a unitary system of either kind results in less busing of students in the South than a dual system did.

Thus, while we still think it is a little peculiar for the chief justice to solicit cases to raise these questions and publicly urge his brothers to hear them, we agree with his conclusion that they ought to be answered. And we sympathize with his complaint about the vacant seat on the court which led him not to argue that they ought to be decided this spring. Not since the Civil War has a seat on the court remained vacant as long as has the one resigned by Justice Fortas last May. The resulting burden on the other justices has been tremendous. The fault for permitting this to happen, however, rests with the man who appointed the chief justice, since it is the quality of the men President Nixon has attempted to put there that has delayed their confirmation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Consular Pullout

It may flatter the British government that the American consul in Salisbury is being withdrawn, "because a Rhodesian president is substituted for the British crown."

This withdrawal does not alter the fact that Britain has no real sovereignty over Rhodesia and that the allegiance once owed by that state to Britain has, by successive actions on both sides, been whittled away.

The disturbing aspects of the American decision are that a good case existed for leaving a consul in Salisbury, and that it was less the influence of Whitehall than that of African states that tipped the scales.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Britain's approach to the Russians to restart talks on Laos is an ambitious initiative. If there are talks, they must eventually be about Vietnam as well as Laos—and no solution for Vietnam can be in sight until the Russians support it. Since the stakes are so high, the prospects for early success are small. Yet the idea is worth pursuing. Now that the Americans have begun to come out into the open, Hanoi's objectives need to be laid bare as well. And

since a return to neutrality is the only viable solution for Laos, the 1962 agreement, which provided for that, needs to be kept alive. Ultimately, the best hope for Laos and for security in Southeast Asia is that the Chinese, the Russians and the Americans should all discover the limits of their influence. For that there will have to be buffer states and Laos must eventually be restored to that role.

—From the Guardian (London).

Laotian Conflict

There is every reason to believe that President Nixon has already resigned himself to facing a serious deterioration of the military situation in Laos in the coming weeks and months. He will cope with it, but with means of his choice; with bombs and not with American bayonets. It should be remembered that Mr. Nixon never questioned the correctness of U.S. military involvement in South Vietnam. He merely believes that his predecessor in the White House committed the tactical error of bogging down GIs in rice paddies. He makes it a point of not committing such an error in the jungle of the Plain des Jarres. But he is not ready, for all that, to surrender Laos to the North Vietnamese without firing a shot.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 12, 1895

PARIS—The movement of universal suffrage is like a drop of oil spreading over the map of Europe, and only stops when it comes to an impassable wall at the frontier of the Russian Empire, which is and remains inaccessible to all ideas of constitutional government. After Belgium, where the movement has succeeded in overcoming official resistance, has come the turn of Austria, which will perhaps be forced to cross the Rubicon also, unless the ministry has the wisdom to make some concession to public opinion before it is too late.

Fifty Years Ago

March 12, 1920

PARIS—What is believed to be a definite step toward the solution of the Russian problem will be taken tomorrow morning, when the Council of the League of Nations will meet at the French Foreign Office and appoint the Inter-Allied Commission which is to proceed into Russia to study the effects of Sovietism. On the report of this commission the future attitude of the Allies toward recognition of the Soviet government will depend. Eight nations will be represented at the session, but the United States will not have a delegate.



Art of Backing Into the Future

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Watching the Nixon administration in action these days is a little like watching a good defensive football team. Nixon isn't very exciting, but he keeps the opposition off balance and he has mastered the art of the tactical retreat.

Two actions in recent days illustrate the point. When Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy was charged with approving a ruling that would have meant a million-dollar bonus for a shipping company formerly headed by a White House aide, the President didn't wait more than a few hours before seeing that the ruling was suspended.

He waited longer before acting to spike the criticism that he was fighting a concealed war in Laos, but he did come out with two statements giving the precise number of men fighting there and defining the extent and the limits of their military activities.

These protective moves to correct wrong decisions or dangerous situations don't always satisfy his critics as they have not in either of the above cases—but they limit the damage and keep the infection (or the truth, according to your view) from spreading.

The Long Bomb

This, in fact, is almost becoming the trademark of this administration. Occasionally, it will grab the ball and throw the long bomb, as in its imaginative forward move on the welfare front, but usually it is on the defensive, backing into the future, watching its flanks and staying off disaster.

Nixon is not like Lyndon John-

son, who tended to get stubborn when he was challenged, and gave up nothing until he had to give up everything, including the White House. Nixon avoids sharp confrontations when he is vulnerable and retreats to more tenable ground, where he produces his just made a spectacular advance.

This is what he did, under pressure, when he began pulling out of Vietnam, cutting the defense budget, thinking the anti-ballistic missile program, reducing U.S. commitments overseas, cutting the liberal majority off the Supreme Court, and lowering his voice.

Edging Right

It is a policy of nibble and slide. He is a master at identifying and exploiting the popular grievances and conservative tendencies off the day, and he is edging the country to the right, but he seldom lurches or leaps enough to startle the people.

Most everything is a little less war, a little slower inflation, a little less employment, a little less integration, all presented with elaborate sincerity as a great deal of progress.

For admirers of the political art, who are numerous in the capital of the United States, this is game-making of a very high order. His timing and his moves are so professional that he not only gets credit for generosity and compromise, but almost for inventing the idea of peace in Vietnam, friendship with the Russians, and clean water, clean air and clean living at home.

If it works, Nixon will be recognized as one of the most skillful politicians of the age. He is engaged in two extremely important and delicate operations: to cut America's losses in Vietnam and its commitments elsewhere in the world without stumbling into a political crisis of isolation; and to fight the inflation at home without stumbling into another economic depression.

Divided Party

To control these two critical operations, abroad and at home, with an opposition Congress, a divided Republican party, a militant minority of students and blacks on the left, and a disgruntled minority of radicals on the right will take all the skill he has and can muster.

What he has done so far is to avoid the worst of the boobytraps by adept footwork. His defensive tactics have kept him on his feet, which is quite an achievement, but the main things are not that he has cut back a little in Vietnam, and slowed down the rate of inflation a little at home, and disclosed some of the facts in Laos, and rescued President Pompidou at the Waldorf, but that he is still trapped in Vietnam and Laos; caught with both rising inflation and unemployment, and facing a mounting crisis with the spread of Soviet power in the Middle East.

Everybody is saying that Nixon is doing better than they expected, which proves the success of past failures, but tactical retreats have their limitations. At some point he is going to have to take the ball and act like Johnny Unitas.

A Filibuster Against Carswell?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—The anti-Carswell forces in the Senate are so near to and yet so far from having enough votes to prevent his appointment to the Supreme Court that some of them now are tempted to filibuster. Their reasoning is that they might well be able to muster 54 votes to prevent closure, if not 60 to defeat confirmation, and thus keep the nomination from coming to a vote.

Just over a year ago, this is precisely what happened to the nomination of Abe Fortas to be chief justice. The successful filibuster against him might appear to have been vindicated by the later disclosure of activities that led him to resign from the court. But if the Fortas filibuster was wrong in principle, then it remained wrong despite subsequent disclosure, and in that case it would be just as wrong to use that means to thwart the Carswell nomination.

Counting on Nixon

Hence, some senators who felt strongly at the time that it was improper to use the filibuster against Mr. Fortas are now wrestling with themselves over the question of using it against Judge Carswell. This is a little more than the usual matter of principle vs. expedience; since the Carswell nomination may affect not just the judicial course but the public standing of the Supreme Court, for those who believe deeply in the court's high place in the American system, it is more nearly one principle against another. But even the politics of the question is not clear.

That is politics. The question of principle, for some, is that if unlimited debate in the Senate has any justification it is in preventing an impatient and unwieldy majority from rushing into ill-considered action it may not fully understand or of which it may not grasp the full consequences; and even in such cases, only on the most important issues can a minority's frustration of the majority—to say nothing of

the President's appointive powers—be justified. No more than in the Fortas filibuster, therefore, does the case of Judge Carswell seem to justify resort to unlimited debate on such grounds.

Guide to a Dilemma

To others, the question of principle is that if, as they contend, unlimited debate is not justified under any circumstances and ought to be abolished from Senate procedures, then how can they resort to it in the Carswell case, to serve their own political beliefs? One guide to such a dilemma may lie in consideration of the basic issue against Judge Carswell. It is not really his intransigence to the race question; some Southern nominees of similar views could be confirmed easily. Actually, the case against Mr. Nixon's nominee is that he is totally without distinction, without any apparent quality of mind or breadth of experience that would make him an appropriate or useful member of the highest court. Nothing in the Carswell record, moreover, suggests the capacity to rise above his past performance.

Perhaps that justifies a philosophy that one should use any old stick to kill a snake. But what if really demands is not a filibuster by a small group of determined and concerned men but that all senators, Southern and conservative in particular, who value a government of checks and balances should rise to the issue and rebuke an executive who asks the legislative branch to consent to the denouncing of the judiciary.

A Rights Movement In East Africa

By Jim Hoagland

NAIROBI—Independent black Africa's first significant civil rights movement appears to be taking shape here in Kenya and neighboring Uganda.

Frustrations, impatience and dwindling funds are pushing many of East Africa's Asians into acts or threats of civil disobedience as they are squeezed out of jobs and homes.

The target of their bitterness is not the African government's cutting off their livelihoods, but Britain—which gave the Asians British citizenship six years ago and now discourages them from using it.

"The situation of some of our younger people is getting desperate," said a middle-aged physician who is a respected member of Nairobi's Indian community.

"They can't work, can't leave the country, and are running out of money. The number grows every day, and when it gets big enough, they will be in the streets."

The new militancy of East Africa's Asian minority is reflected in these recent events:

• A sit-in and partial hunger strike at the British Embassy by eight Asians is now in its sixth week in Uganda's capital, Kampala.

• More than 65 Asians left East Africa last month, knowing they would never be readmitted, and would be crushed through Britain's immigration laws. Twenty-four are in prison in Britain; six have been admitted and the rest are floating around Europe stateless.

• The worldwide publicity given to the odyssey of Miss Ranjana Vaid, 32-year-old Indian girl from Kenya who was bounced from airport to airport for two weeks before Britain admitted her, has convinced Asian leaders over the world opinion can be turned against Britain through peaceful protest.

Britain's Labor government, faced with elections in which race and immigration will be major issues, has been pressuring Kenya and Uganda to let the Asians stay in Africa.

Dependent on Aid

The pressure has worked so far because Kenya and Uganda depend heavily on British aid. But there are signs that both governments are losing patience.

The newspaper of Uganda's ruling party said recently that Britain was in effect "renting Uganda" to keep its Asians in. The same day, a junior member of Kenya's cabinet accused Britain of trying to block Asian leaders over the world opinion can be turned against Britain through peaceful protest.

Until then, they are stuck. An estimated 1,500 Asians in East Africa are living off relatives or charity while waiting for the British to accept them.

The story of how the Asians, who are East Africa's middle class, are trapped in this position is a compelling human and emotional tale.

The "Asians" are, in fact, almost all persons whose ancestors came here from India. Together with a smaller group of Pakistanis and others from the Asian subcontinent, they have always been referred to collectively as Asians.

They came to East Africa centuries ago, when Indian traders from the Kutch and Sind regions

plied the Arabian Sea and sailed to Africa.

The British brought 30,000 indentured laborers from their Indian colony to build a railroad linking Kenya and Uganda at the end of the 19th century.

Indian traders, soldiers and others eager to get away from their overcrowded homeland followed, pushing into the remote interior, which they helped to open up.

Industrious, thrifty and better educated than the African tribesmen with whom they dealt, the Asians quickly controlled the petty trade and commerce of East Africa that they still retain.

Placed above the Africans in the colonial order, the Asians were segregated into certain sections of towns and barred from settling on the rich farmlands that had been taken by the white colonialists.

Even now, they still live apart from the whites and the Africans, and from each other.

Perhaps 60 to 70 percent of the estimated 350,000 Asians of East Africa are Hindus, who provide most of the area's shopkeepers and traders.

Africans have been suspicious of Asians because of the exclusive nature of their religion. The white man came to evangelize and spread Christianity. But Hinduism, an introspective religion, has not been shared with Africans. Many Asians admit that race relations here are bad.

Experts estimate that Kenya has about 150,000 Asians and Tanzania and Uganda have up to 100,000 each.

But the extent of the Asians' control of the economies of these countries is greatly overstated. The industries, major banks and the big farms were, and in many cases still are, in the hands of white men.

The positions of the whites, whose capital is still needed by developing countries, seems secure for the time being. The Asians are much more vulnerable. It is their jobs and their shops that the Africans are demanding and getting as they become more educated and skilled.

This, for the moment, is what Africanization is about.

Kenya and Uganda have begun to restrict trading licenses and jobs to their own citizens. This is the crux of the problem and the developing civil rights movement. Most of the Asians in these two countries are British citizens, not Kenyan or Ugandan.

Many of the estimated 120,000 Asians who had a right to British citizenship stayed in Kenya after independence in 1963, with their British passports as an escape hatch if anything went wrong. But the hatch was slammed shut at about the time things began to go wrong.

In 1968, faced with what it perceived as growing racial tensions between colored immigrants and Britain's white population, Parliament passed an immigration act that took away the Asians' absolute right to enter Britain.

Now they have to apply for permission, and entry permits are rationed at 1,500 a year for heads of families, meaning about 6,000 persons a year.

The British assert that this is not withholding on their offer of citizenship, but merely a way of making the Asians "form an orderly queue." Everyone in the line will get in eventually, the British say.

Time is in short supply to the Asians.

Letters

Artistic Freedom

With reference to Hilton Kramer's article "The Case Against Artistic Freedom" (Tribune, Mar. 7-8, 1970, Page 6): I can, as an American artist, only deplore the decision of the N. Y. State Court of Appeals to uphold the conviction of art dealer Stephen Radich for exhibiting the work—good or bad artistically, political content or otherwise, of Marc Chagall.

When a society uses the "likelihood of incitement to disorder" as an excuse to suppress creative activity which it does not sympathize with, then the shadow of Nazi Germany's suppression of its artists looms menacingly upon our own horizon.

DONALD A. BUTEN, Florence.

Protesting Protests

Regarding "The case against artistic freedom" in the March 7-8 Herald Tribune, if the so-called art by Marcel had been composed of some other material than the American flag, would it have caused any protest by those who would like to have the American flag treated with respect? We tend to forget that there can be two sides to a protest: one side protests, doesn't the other side also have the right to protest? I believe there is a third side emerging—the protest against protests. I am sick and tired of the "protesters" who are nothing more nor less than noisy sekers. I am protesting against their callous indifference to the rights of those who are working at trying to make a better world—not just protesting. CATHERINE BUELLER, Paris.



PERSISTENT MANTLE OF WINTER—While southern Germany was just beginning to see blue skies and sunshine, most of northern Germany continued to wear a pre-Christmas look, such as this 300-year-old, snow-covered town of Freudenberg, in Westphalia.

Rule by Army To Continue, Brazil Told

By Joseph Novitski

SAO PAULO, March 11 (UPI)—President Emílio G. Médici announced yesterday that the military government will continue to rule Brazil until the end of the year, when the new constitution will be in effect. The president said the military government will continue to rule Brazil until the end of the year, when the new constitution will be in effect. The president said the military government will continue to rule Brazil until the end of the year, when the new constitution will be in effect.

The president, a general who is the third army officer to govern Brazil since April, 1964, did not set any date for the end of military rule. He said the military government will continue to rule Brazil until the end of the year, when the new constitution will be in effect. The president said the military government will continue to rule Brazil until the end of the year, when the new constitution will be in effect.

Austrian TV Drops Lenin Film After Protests by Russians

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, March 11 (UPI)—Austrian television officials here said today that the Soviet Union had requested Austrian television to cancel the scheduled showing of a film on Lenin. The film, which features Lenin in an interview with a Western journalist, was dropped from the program of the state-controlled television system. However, network spokesmen insisted that it had been canceled not because of Soviet intervention, but because the film had some "technical" problems.

The chief of Austrian television, Helmut Zilk, said in a series of interviews that he had had a heated discussion with the Soviet ambassador over the proposed programming of the film. The television chief claimed that he had rejected any foreign interference in the network. The television executive said that the clash over the controversial film had developed when he had consulted the Soviet ambassador on "technical questions" concerning coverage of the armament talks. In a parallel action, the Soviet Embassy lodged an official protest against the Lenin film at the Austrian Foreign Ministry. The Vienna government replied that it was unable to do anything about the matter because Austria's television law guaranteed a measure of independence to the state-controlled network.

Austria Sentences Two Poles For Hijacking Airliner in '69

VIENNA, March 11 (Reuters)—Two young Polish mechanics were jailed today and ordered expelled later on charges arising from the hijacking of a Polish airliner to Vienna last year. Roman Zoltuch, 18, was jailed for two years and Wieslaw Soymanekiewicz, 20, for two years and three months. The court ordered their expulsion from Austria after they completed the sentences. Poland sought extradition of the pair but no formal extradition treaty exists between the two countries. Legal sources said the expulsion order did not mean hijackers would be turned over to Polish authorities. The pair pleaded guilty to coercion and restricting the freedom of others by seizing a two-engine Antonov aircraft with 16 passengers and a crew of four on November 20. There is no Austrian law covering hijacking. The court said the pair carried crude homemade toy pistols and a fake time bomb to force the pilot to change course on an international flight from Wrocław to Warsaw.

Read About Hijacks
The two men testified that they decided to hijack an aircraft to the West after reading newspaper stories about the seizure of other planes. They said they would not have received passports to leave the country legally because they were due to be drafted into the army. Zoltuch said he had expected "a better way of life and better working conditions" in the West. His accomplice cited similar motives. The accused had asked for political asylum after the hijacked plane landed at Vienna's Schwechat Airport. It was believed that Austrian authorities would probably postpone execution of the expulsion order until the hijackers were granted entry permits into a Western country.

Federal for Student
MANILA, March 11 (AP)—About 1,000 students and workers walked in the funeral procession yesterday for a student who died of a skull fracture after police broke up an anti-American rally near the U.S. Embassy last week. Enrique Santa Brigid, 21, was the seventh youth to die in rioting here this year. Police said that Mr. Chiocecarilli fired at a distance of 158 feet. Union leaders Angelo Florilli, who was struck in the chest, and Terecino Rudella, who was wounded in the legs, were seriously injured. It was the fourth time in recent months that businessmen or self-styled law and order advocates have fired on strikers. Widespread strikes followed each previous incident. Trade union leaders denounced the Torrelbelvicio shooting as "intolerant" and predicted unrest throughout the country. The shooting came after about 40 strikers arrived in the town of 5,600 persons near the northern Italian city of Vicenza, headquarters for U.S. land forces in Southern Europe. When the 15 women employed in the spinning and carding mill refused to join the strike, police said, the men began shouting. They said that the Chiocecarilli began shouting back.

Greek Court Trims 'Playmate' Jail Term

KOMOTINI, Greece, March 11 (AP)—Gloria Route, Playboy magazine's December Playmate, had her 18-month prison sentence for possession and importation of hashish reduced to ten months by an appeals court in this northeastern Greek town today. Her companion, Corbin Parker, had his five-year jail term on the same charges reduced to three and one-half years. The Chicago model, 21, sobbed uncontrollably as she asked for leniency from the three-member court. The six months already spent in jail count toward her sentence as well as that of Mr. Parker.

British Bill on Drug Control Seeks Broad New Powers

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, March 11 (UPI)—The government asked Parliament today for broad new powers to control the use of drugs. A proposed comprehensive drug bill would, for the first time in Britain, distinguish between the possession of drugs and trafficking. Penalties would be reduced for the mere user but increased for the pusher. The bill would give the home secretary flexible powers to add new substances to the list of prohibited drugs. This provision is designed to meet what is considered the tendency of users to try new drugs as supplies of old ones drop. The home secretary would also be given the authority to prohibit doctors from prescribing drugs if they have been prescribing "irresponsibly." Over-prescribing doctors would also be liable to the same criminal penalties as traffickers. The decision to move now for a broad drug bill has both political and social significance. James Callaghan, the Home Secretary, is generally regarded as a symbol of toughness on law-enforcement questions. The Labor party is relying on this fact to counter Conservative charges that the government is soft on "law and order," and the drug bill will be one piece of evidence. Socially, the bill marks a recognition that Britain is beginning to have a drug problem. It is tiny by American standards—only 2,782 addicts by official count in the whole country—but heroin use is increasing. The police and the Home Office say that over-prescription by doctors is the main reason for the recent growth of heroin addiction. They do not think smuggling of heroin is a major factor. Under British law, doctors are allowed to prescribe heroin to registered addicts. But in recent years there have been prosecutions of doctors for prescribing so freely that their patients, apparently driven by a need to enlist other users, became sources of illegal supply themselves. The proposed new law would let the home secretary act against doctors after a hearing of their case before a panel of three doctors, and possible appeal to a tribunal. The British Medical Association has indicated that it will not object to this system. There would be three separate categories of drugs, ranked by what the Home Office thinks is their potential for human damage. In class one would be opium, heroin, morphine and similar opiate narcotics—and, significantly, such hallucinatory drugs as LSD. Also included would be injectable amphetamines since authorities here feel injection of amphetamines is a dangerous phenomenon. Class two covers marijuana and stimulant pills of the amphetamine type, such as dexamyl (purple hearts) and benderline. In this category also is codeine, in the weak form of tablets commonly used to relieve pain. In the third class are what are termed "amphetamine-like" drugs, so-called pep pills that are considered less dangerous on present knowledge. Trafficking in drugs of the first two classes would be subject to a maximum jail term of 14 years and an unlimited fine. The maximum now is ten years and a fine of \$2,400.

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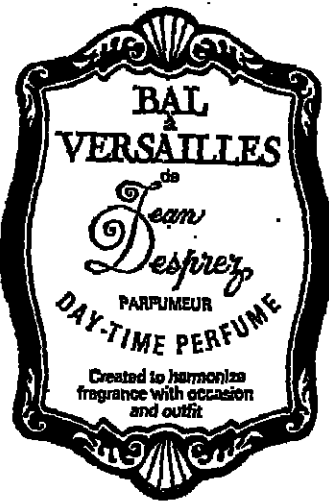
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8.5 Languages, 21 Cookbooks

Nina Froud Is Stretching Her Time To Meet Demands of Several Careers

By Naomi Barry
LONDON.—How many hours in a day? How many days in a week? How many existences in a life?

Nina Froud seems to have found the secret of stretching time and it allows her to do at least half the things she wants. At the opening of the Royal Court Theater's splendid production of "Uncle Vanya," a stunning petite creature in a black theater suit with a white mink collar, stood surrounded by a gaggle of London's bright young things.

"That's Nina Froud. She did the new translation from the Russian." Critics have pointed out that the translation gave Paul Scofield scope for a new interpretation of Vanya.

This week, her 21st cookbook, "Meat Dishes of the World," was published. She writes cookbooks at night.

"They're very good too," said the critical Lee Penrose, wife of Sir Roland Penrose, who is the most talented non-professional cook in England.

Her "Job"

What's Nina's nine-to-five job?

Play agent. The firm of Ulla and Froud has 100 writers on its list and represents such current hits as "Hadrian VII" and "There's a Girl in My Soup." Both are coming to Paris later this year.

"Paris is very slick in the mud," said Nina. "Always the last place to do something."

We met for lunch at a pleasant Italian restaurant, La Campana, which is next door to her apartment on Marylebone High Street. The whole staff greeted Nina adoringly and enthusiastically in Italian. Nina speaks 8 1/2 languages. The mind boggles. English, Cantonese, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Serbo-Croat.

"I've forgotten my Portuguese."

"What's the half?"

"Hebrew. I'm studying it

now. Every three or four years I feel ripe for a new language. I'm not interested in learning a language with no literature. I decided on Hebrew because Israel hit me hard. Bowled me over. It is so young and so full of responsibility. And the language is subtle like the Bible.

"Because I am studying Hebrew, people think I am Jewish. I'm not. Because I speak Cantonese, people think I am part Chinese. I'm not."

The Grandparents

She was born in Hong Kong. Her maternal grandparents were Russian and Georgian. Her paternal grandparents were Italian and English. This cocktail, plus Chinese smahs, gave her a proclivity for languages.

Actually, she claims she learned her Russian from a Greek Orthodox priest in Malta. In 1938, at 18, when she left for England to be married, her Chinese smah made her promise never to wear lipstick or to cut her hair. She has kept the promise.

While she was a small girl, Chelaph passed through Hong Kong and visited her Italian grandmother.

"We had a picnic on the beach and he sang a Russian folk song. I never got over the dynamism of his personality."

As a result, years later, she translated and helped edit an expanded version of Maxim

Gorki's biography of the great Russian bass.

She researched the project in Moscow. "People were so glad to be asked questions on a subject they felt free to answer."

BBC by Night

Left a war widow in 1940, she supported herself and infant daughter by working nights on the foreign language programs of the BBC. Fifteen years ago, Harvey Ulls asked her to found the play agency with him.

"It wasn't possible to live off the agency in the beginning, so I kept up the night work with the BBC for a while and got into the habit of two jobs."

The first cookbook was a happenstance. A Spanish colleague of the BBC had a wife who was an inspired cook. Nina compiled the recipe. The book had an enormous sale in Barcelona, despite the fact that it was in English.

"Seemed so curious, we checked it out and found that most cookbooks in Spanish at the time didn't bother with local recipes." Later the book was translated into Spanish, which gratified her immensely.

"Cooking the Chinese Way," full of observations from her childhood, has sold over 30,000 copies.

Explaining her production, she said simply, "Well, I am back from the office at 5:30. So from 7:30 until about 2 a.m. I can have a good bash at the typewriter. I always have two months between books. Then I entertain a lot."

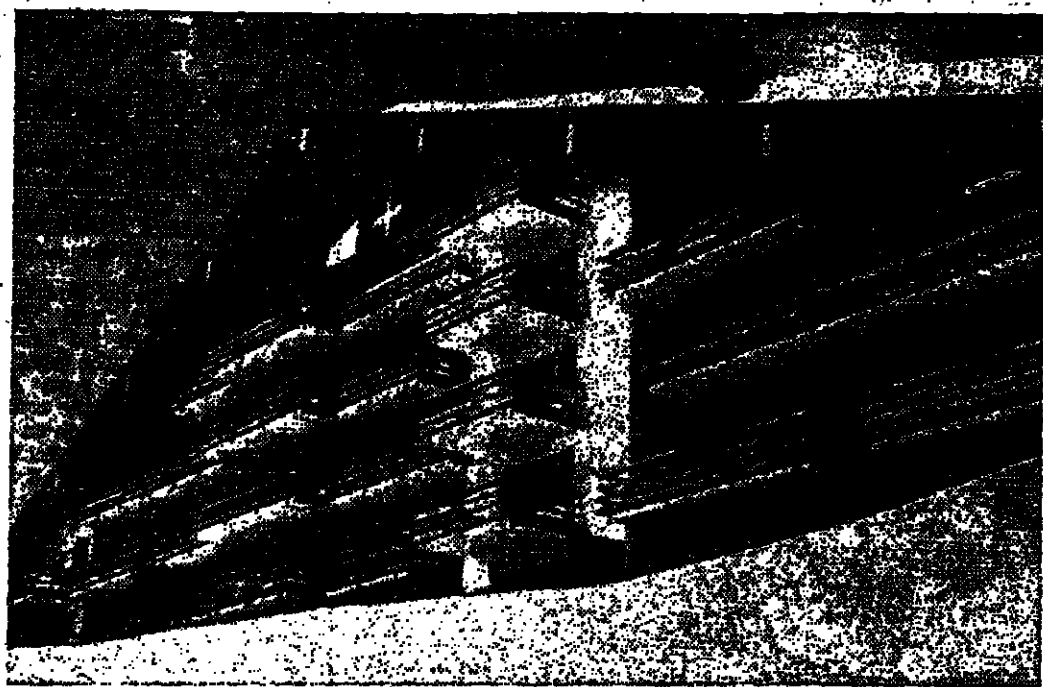
"I do get impatient with women who have nothing to do but cook the evening meal and still haven't gotten around to reading an important book or seeing an important production."

At three, she left the lunch table for her next appointment, beautifully dressed, beautifully groomed with the controlled serenity of a woman who seems to have time for everything.

Mia Farrow to Film 'The Public Eye'

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—Mia Farrow will return to the screen in a starring role in Peter Chaffin's "The Public Eye."

Ross Hunter will produce the comedy for Universal Pictures. The actress and André Previn, the composer-conductor, became parents of twin sons in London last month.



Reassuring chalet architecture at the new ski resort in Anzère.

By Hebe Dorsey

ANZÈRE, Switzerland, March 11.—Anzère is a brand new, man-made ski resort that combines today's modern comfort with the charm of yesterday.

Located on the north valley of the Rhône, on the other side of Crans-sur-Sierre, it's spread on a sunny 4,500-foot plateau in the Bernese Alps. In clear weather, the mountain range is spectacular with both the Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn crowning the horizon.

Founded three years ago by a banker, Philippe Dente, and an architect, Jean Henrich, Anzère, unlike many new ski resorts, has nothing of the startling and somewhat dismal huge concrete-block approach. Instead, Mr. Henrich has retained the reassuring, Swiss chalet, alpine-roof architecture but interiors are completely modern.

In the village center is a double row of shopping alleys. It's wonderfully quiet because all the cars drive in underground passageways.

The site was selected and warmly recommended by ski instructor Pierre Gutknecht, former bodyguard of King Leopold of Belgium, who used to spend a lot of time at Crans-sur-Sierre.

"While skiing at Crans," Mr. Gutknecht said, "I often wondered why nobody did anything with that beautiful place of mountain."

Old Charm at A New Swiss Ski Resort

The founders started with \$6,000. The resort soon had enough backers to raise \$2 million capital. At this moment, there are 3,000 beds, five hotels and pensions, six restaurants, a swimming pool, a skating rink and a number of boutiques.

Eventually, Anzère's promoters hope to have 8,000 beds, but that will be the maximum because they want to keep the resort attractively small. In the long run, they will create satellite resorts, to cope with the weekend crowds, but they don't believe in letting Anzère get out of proportion.

Technically speaking, the slopes are the best for ski de fond (cross country). Mr. Gutknecht said, and will be the center of the next, 1976, ski Olympics. Anzère also has a ski bob run, a sport that's becoming increasingly popular in Europe.

The ski bob can be compared to a small bicycle on skis and riding one is not too unlike horseback riding. You have to wear ski boots attached to ski tips and equipped with metallic spurs. If the machine gets out of hand, all you have to do is stick your heels into the snow.

Although the weak at heart can crawl down the mountain, ski bob can be a daredevil experience, with the experts going as fast as 105 miles an hour.

Minimum Publicity

Anzère has been launched with a minimum of publicity and a maximum of care. The girl in charge of promotion is Princess Catherine de Croix, an attractive brunette whose enthusiasm would make a snow fan out of a kitten. Her idea is to make Anzère chic but not cliché.

The center of attraction is the Hotel des Masques, which has a cheerful lounge room with whitewashed walls, dark wood ceiling and a café on the mezzanine around a bright-copper open fire. Last weekend, Princess de Croix put together a group of bankers and stockbrokers for a ski competition. The winner was American banker Daniel Decker, from California.

To make it a party, Catherine also had Prince and Princess Michel of Greece, Séhran and Lia de Rohan Chabot, Marthe de la Roche-Aymon, Chanel d'Andréville and Michel Pissel, the Tibetan explorer.

Prince Michel, who recently scored a fair success with a book of memoirs, was already working on his second book. Scribbling furiously in a black notebook, he said, "I've been keeping a diary for the last 12 years."

Signs and directories are in French and Flemish, but Frangia is the language of the marketplace, as seen in Le Do-it-yourself, Le Bath Shop, Le Sleep Shop, Le Garden Shop, Le Repair Shop, Le Quick Bar, and Zellmann, a self-service cafeteria. Haute cuisine remains French in the Finistère, a restaurant that will be open on Sundays for several hours and is reached by a direct elevator from the street. A fine-art gallery offers a good selection of original prints, and an auditorium is set up as a small "cultural center" for exhibitions and conferences.

The area will be served by two new metro stations. "Cause of the fire, one of the worst in European history, was never disturbed. It occurred during destruction of American goods, but an investigation failed to uncover anti-American sabotage. The old building, constructed like most turn-of-the-century department stores with galleries around a central well, was consumed by flames in 20 minutes."

Today, the sense of tragedy has lessened, but a sober tone is being carefully maintained for the inaugural period. Flowers and champagne were omitted from the official opening last evening. And the 700 guests assembled at the store were told that a donation had been made instead to the Red Cross.

Belgian Store Rebuilt After '67 Flash Fire

Safety Emphasized Throughout Structure

By Joan Z. Shore

BRUSSELS, March 11.—The new innovation opened today on Rue Neuve, rising on the site of the old department store, which was destroyed nearly three years ago in a flash fire that took 264 lives.

Designed by two leading Belgian architects, Jean Polak and René Staps, the \$20 million store has an austere facade of preformed concrete, articulated in vertical bands of varying widths. The only windows in the five-story building are in a restaurant and in the top-floor administrative offices. Concealed openings in the facade are connected to the ventilation and air-conditioning systems and also give access to fire-fighting equipment.

A sprinkler system, which had never been required by the city until the disaster of May, 1967, was installed throughout the building. As are smoke detectors, emergency exits, and fire doors. Fireproof materials are used exclusively in the interiors, which were designed by two American firms, Raymond Loewy Associates and Smith.

The accent is on efficiency, not luxury, although innovation will probably carry higher quality merchandise than its neighboring sister store, Marché, which it acquired several months ago. Instead of a sprawling food department, there is an area with gourmet foods and prepared specialties. Fashion floors are organized into small boutiques, with familiar English and American names such as Fifth Avenue, Lady Ruffery, Park Lane, and University Square.

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* The "International Luxury Hotels" special feature appears next on Thursday, May 14.
* A new feature "International Conference Facilities" will appear on Thursday, April 16.

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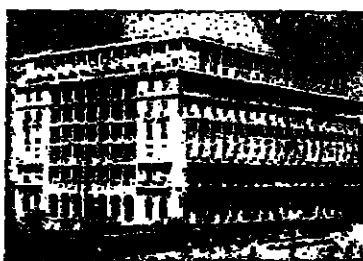
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EEC Rebutts Criticism In U.S. of Its Policies

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, March 11 (WP).—The Executive Commission of the European Common Market today rebutted the severe criticism of its trading policies made earlier this week by U.S. officials.

Specifically, it strongly denied that Commissioner Jean-François Delors had been presented with a list of grievances by the United States, as reported by Assistant Secretary Kenneth G. Wilson Monday in Washington.

Mr. Delors headed a top-level mission team to the United States last week to discuss mutual problems at a time of sadly deteriorating Common Market-U.S. relations.

In an official declaration released today, the commission's spokesman replied in turn to the points brought up by Mr. Davis.

It is totally mistaken, the declaration points out, to suppose that the added-value-tax system (TVA) constitutes a border tax and thus a non-tariff barrier. The TVA, the commission again noted, applies to domestic products in exactly the same way as to imported goods.

Referring to Mr. Davis's suggestion that Congress might refuse to abolish the American Selling Price on chemicals unless the market cooperated on the dismantling of non-tariff barriers, the commission noted that the U.S. agreement to abolish the ASP had been part of an accord in the Kennedy Round trade negotiations and "thus it would be extremely surprising if new conditions were linked to its abolition."

The ASP bases tariffs on certain chemical imports to the United States on domestic U.S. prices and not on the actual value of the import. During the Kennedy Round, the U.S. agreed to abolish this system by Jan. 1, 1969.

Interference Denied
The market commission also denied that it had interfered in U.S.-Japanese talks to limit textile imports, although, it said, the Common Market could not be entirely disentangled as it was one of the world's largest importers and exporters of textiles.

Peding another charge, the commission said that the three-nation standardization plan for electronic components was similar to others established elsewhere and in other sectors.

The executive body of the Common Market further said it was aware of U.S. concern at the trade pact the market was negotiating with Mediterranean countries but these would be discussed through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

This latest barrage between the United States and the Europeans is viewed as all the more regrettable as it had been hoped that mounting suspicion between the world's two largest trading partners would be softened by Mr. Delors's Washington visit.

However, many commission officials remain confident that the views expressed by Mr. Davis are not shared by many of his colleagues in the Nixon administration.

There was a slight set-back in January, but the deficit since August has been mostly up with coverage from 80 percent in September to 88 percent, 91 percent and 92 percent in the last three months.

January, there was an apparent deficit of 960 million francs (million) with coverage only 88 percent. In February 1969, coverage stood at 89 percent.

Mr. Davis's provisional figures, which were adjusted for seasonal variations, showed that imports had risen 3.7 percent since February 1969 while exports were up 3.7 percent. Adjusted for seasonal variations, last month's trade was actually 95 percent.

France's trade account showed a surplus in the first few months following the May-June 1969 agreement, the economic difficulties produced by the work stoppage later showed most noticeable in the deteriorating trade account.

Since last August's devaluation of the franc and concurrent tightening of domestic credit restrictions, however, the trade balance has improved.

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French Trade Swings Back Into Balance

By Carl Gewirtz

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January, there was an apparent deficit of 960 million francs (million) with coverage only 88 percent. In February 1969, coverage stood at 89 percent.

Mr. Davis's provisional figures, which were adjusted for seasonal variations, showed that imports had risen 3.7 percent since February 1969 while exports were up 3.7 percent. Adjusted for seasonal variations, last month's trade was actually 95 percent.

France's trade account showed a surplus in the first few months following the May-June 1969 agreement, the economic difficulties produced by the work stoppage later showed most noticeable in the deteriorating trade account.

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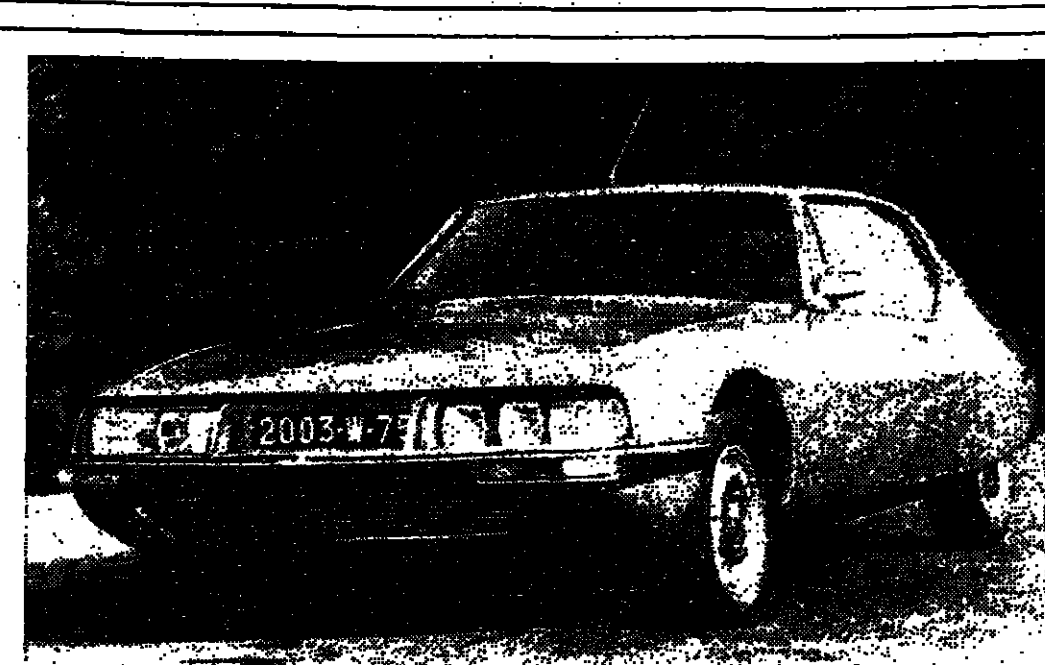
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MAKING DEBUT—Citroën's new SM model, equipped with a Maserati engine, makes its debut today at the opening of the Geneva auto show. The two-door four-seater has a six-cylinder engine and a top speed of 136 miles an hour. It is expected to carry a price tag of over \$7,560. Show officials, noting that most models on view this year are not entirely new—some have redesigned motors—cited 1969's labor disputes and monetary upheavals as forcing a conservative approach.

Referring to Mr. Davis's suggestion that Congress might refuse to abolish the American Selling Price on chemicals unless the market cooperated on the dismantling of non-tariff barriers, the commission noted that the U.S. agreement to abolish the ASP had been part of an accord in the Kennedy Round trade negotiations and "thus it would be extremely surprising if new conditions were linked to its abolition."

The ASP bases tariffs on certain chemical imports to the United States on domestic U.S. prices and not on the actual value of the import. During the Kennedy Round, the U.S. agreed to abolish this system by Jan. 1, 1969.

Interference Denied
The market commission also denied that it had interfered in U.S.-Japanese talks to limit textile imports, although, it said, the Common Market could not be entirely disentangled as it was one of the world's largest importers and exporters of textiles.

Peding another charge, the commission said that the three-nation standardization plan for electronic components was similar to others established elsewhere and in other sectors.

The executive body of the Common Market further said it was aware of U.S. concern at the trade pact the market was negotiating with Mediterranean countries but these would be discussed through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

This latest barrage between the United States and the Europeans is viewed as all the more regrettable as it had been hoped that mounting suspicion between the world's two largest trading partners would be softened by Mr. Delors's Washington visit.

However, many commission officials remain confident that the views expressed by Mr. Davis are not shared by many of his colleagues in the Nixon administration.

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U.S. Firms to Hike Outlays 10.6%

WASHINGTON, March 11—

Bad news for supporters of an immediate, if moderate, easing in the eight-month-long U.S. policy of severe monetary restraint was issued today by the government.

Business expenditures for new plant and equipment this year are expected to rise 10.6 percent against last year's 11.5 percent increase, according to a survey released by the Commerce Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The 10.6 percent gain is well over the government's 8 percent increase projected in the President's economic message to Congress.

Stimulative Element
Spending by business for new plant and equipment is considered one of the most stimulative elements in the economy. It results in heavy demands for supplies of manpower, materials and money, and conflicts with the government's long-stated aim of controlling inflation.

The previous Commerce Department-SEC survey in December had projected a 10 percent gain, but in February, the President's Council of Economic Advisers stated that the high cost of borrowing money would force businessmen to cut their plans.

The higher than expected gain is thus expected to force the administration and the credit-pooling managers within the Federal Reserve System to keep the tight monetary reins.

Fueling Hopes
Widespread expectations of an impending ease in credit restraints had been credited with fueling the recent rise in prices on the New York and American Stock Exchanges.

According to today's report, if current projections are realized, 1970 outlays for all industries will total \$83.8 billion. This compares with actual spending for new plant and equipment of \$75.6 billion in 1969 and \$67.7 billion in 1968.

The final 1969 estimate of capital expenditures was 3 percent less than had been expected by businessmen in February of last year. The 1970 rise reflects advances

in the position of the Bank of England. From a peak indicated by the Fed of \$1.4 billion last May, he said the Bank of England had cut its drawings to \$815 million at the end of July, and then (following a brief rise to \$1.1 billion in August and September) to \$650 million at the end of the year, and, finally on Feb. 11, the debt was repaid entirely.

As of the close of business last night, the report stated, the Fed had \$215 million in drawings on other foreign central banks outstanding—\$180 million on the Netherlands bank and \$35 million on the National Bank of Belgium.

In February, the Fed repaid a drawing of \$145 million from the Swiss National Bank, the report stated, while the Bank of France, which drew from the United States \$100 million Jan. 8, repaid that debt on Feb. 2.

As of March 10, \$200 million in credits previously extended by the Treasury to the Bank of France, has been reduced to \$85 million.

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Estimates Raised In Official Survey

WASHINGTON, March 11 (Reuter).—Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs Harold C. Passer predicted today that 1970 business plant and equipment expenditures will be close to the administration's predicted 8 percent increase by year's end.

Mr. Passer said the 10.6 percent figure released today represented "basically unchanged plans" because businessmen did not have enough evidence of a real economic slowdown at the time of the survey.

Plans for the second half look high, but there is still time to respond to that," he said.

"Maybe there's some unrealistic and they haven't adjusted to the current situation, but I believe they will," Mr. Passer said of businessmen's spending reactions to the general economic situation.

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Market Summary

March 11, 1970

Most Active—New York

Symbol	Price	Change
Amoco	112.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4

Most Active—American

Symbol	Price	Change
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4

Most Active—European

Symbol	Price	Change
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4

Standard & Poor's

Symbol	Price	Change
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4

Bank Stocks

Symbol	Price	Change
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Symbol	Price	Change
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Symbol	Price	Change
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4
Amstar	103.00	+1/4

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The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders has this day

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and an extra dividend of \$32.90 per participating cumulative

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31, 1969, payable April 1, 1970.

Preference Shareholders will receive payment of such

dividends in U.S. Dollars, as follows:

1. In the case of holders of registered certificates, a check

in the amount of \$42.90 will be mailed by First National

City Bank, Brussels, on April 1, 1970, to holders of record

on March 16, 1970.

2. In the case of holders of bearer certificates, payment

in the amount of \$42.90 will be made against presentation

of Coupon No. 1 on or after April 1, 1970, to First National

City Bank (Corporate Agency Department), 111 Wall

Street, New York, N.Y., or to the main office of Banque

de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Amsterdam, Banque de Paris et

des Pays-Bas in London, Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan, and Banque de Paris et

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Curaçao, March 7, 1970

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Continued on next page.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

— 1969-70 — Stocks and										— 1969-70 — Stocks and										— 1969-70 — Stocks and																																										
High Low, Div. in 6					Sta. 100s. First. High Low Last, Charge					High Low, Div. in 5					Sta. 100s. First. High Low Last, Charge					High Low, Div. in 5					Sta. 100s. First. High Low Last, Charge																																					
100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0
100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0

[illegible]U.S. Commodity Prices One Dollar—[illegible]

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Mar	1.50 1/4	1.52 1/4	1.50	1.52	1.50 1/4
Mar	1.50 1/4	1.52 1/4	1.50	1.52	1.50 1/4

May	1.25%	1.27%	1.25%	1.27%	1.25%
Jun	1.27	1.28	1.27	1.27%	1.25%
Jul	1.27%	1.40	1.29	1.27%	1.25%
Dec	1.43%	1.44%	1.43%	1.44%	1.43%
CORN					
Mar	1.21%	1.21%	1.21%	1.21%	1.21%
May	1.22%	1.23	1.22%	1.22%	1.23
Jul	1.23%	1.24	1.23%	1.23%	1.24
Sep	1.21%	1.21%	1.21%	1.21%	1.21%
Dec	1.16%	1.16%	1.16%	1.16%	1.16%
OATS					
Mar	.59%	.59%	.59%	.59%	.59%
May	.60%	.60	.60%	.61%	.60%
Jul	.61	.62%	.62	.62%	.61%
Sep	.63	.63%	.62%	.63%	.62%
Dec	.65%	.66%	.65%	.66%	.65%
RYE					
Mar	1.16%	1.18%	1.16%	1.18%	1.17%
May	1.15%	1.12%	1.12%	1.12%	1.12%
Jul	1.10	1.10	1.09%	1.10	1.10
Sep	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%
Dec	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%
3 SOYBEANS					
Mar	2.54%	2.54%	2.54%	2.56%	2.54%
May	2.53%	2.49%	2.49%	2.49%	2.50%
Jul	2.62%	2.64%	2.62%	2.64%	2.63%
Aug	2.62%	2.64%	2.62%	2.64%	2.62%
Sep	2.53%	2.53%	2.53%	2.56%	2.55
Nov	2.53%	2.53%	2.52%	2.53%	2.52%
Jan	2.57%	2.58	2.57%	2.58	2.57%
SOYBEAN OIL					
Mar	11.10	11.55	11.10	11.25	11.20
May	9.80	10.09	9.72	10.09	9.83
Jul	9.50	9.62	9.62	9.60	9.52
Aug	9.32	9.40	9.25	9.39	9.31
Sep	9.28	9.26	9.13	9.24	9.20
Oct	8.92	8.92	8.92	9.02	8.90
Dec	8.82	8.84	8.78	8.80	8.83
Jan	8.71	8.73	8.67	8.67	8.68
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Mar	71.40	72.63	70.55	71.20	71.50
May	72.10	72.70	71.65	72.00	72.08
Jul	72.20	72.70	72.15	72.25	72.05
Aug	72.20	72.68	72.10	72.50	72.00
Sep	71.10	71.85	70.10	71.20	71.05
Oct	69.80	70.25	69.80	69.90	69.85
Dec	68.90	69.15	68.90	69.00	68.80
Jan	68.90	69.00	68.80	68.90	68.88
CHOICE STEERS					
Apr	33.00	33.15	32.92	33.15	32.80
Jun	32.25	32.00	32.72	32.83	32.15
Aug	32.05	32.20	32.05	32.20	31.95
Oct	31.15	31.25	31.15	31.25	31.25
Dec	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00

Tokyo Exchange **MANAGEMENT
CONSULTANTS**

March 11, 1970

Price Yen	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	154
Canon	525
Dai Nip. Print. 362	500
Fuji Bank	811
Fuji Photo	213
Kayakawa	409
Osachi	182
Ronda	159
S. Ito	153
Jap. Air Lines. 1,680	
Kao Soap	315
Kanasa	680
Kirin Brewery	318
Komatani	390
Kubota & Wks. 526	
Matsu Z Ind. 738	
Matsui Ei Wks. 956	
Mitsui Bldg. Co. 177	
Mitsubishi	213
Nippon Elec. 543	
Shimada	1,646
Sony Corp.	1,551
Sunshine Bk. 341	
Taihuo Marine 123	
Takeda Chem. 434	
Tokai	85
Tokyo Marine 370	
Toyo Rayon	139
Toyota Motor. 336	

CONSULTANTS

Major international firm of senior management consultants seeks qualified candidates for its Milan office. Our clients are leading European and American companies. We assist them in the areas of corporate strategy development, financial policies and controls, marketing strategies, organization and acquisitions.

Positions are available for persons of varying age, education and experience with strong backgrounds in one or more of these areas.

All candidates must, however, possess the following qualifications:

- 28-38 years of age;
- Fluency in English and Italian;
- Outstanding academic record including studies at the graduate level;
- At least 2 years previous industrial or consulting experience.

We put a high value on conceptual skills. Published articles in business or economics or teaching experience, while not required, will be favorably considered.

Salary and responsibilities will be tailored to individual backgrounds. Please write with full details, including salary history and requirements, to:

Box 19, Tribune, Mercede 55, Rome, Italy.

N.Y. Highs and Lows

.... NEW HIGHS-2.

ArmoSil pf Coatsil Gaa

.... NEW LOWS-24.

Burl Nor w/	St Joe Lead
Collins Ming	Schen Resrc
Cent Co pfs	Scienc Rpt
Duffee Int	Seafire Fore
Firestone	SherWms pf
Gird Lewis	Tobin Pack
Gurramen Co	Gold Salvag
LFC Finant	Village Ind
Weathered	Weathered
Webcor Afc	Webcor Str
Meredith Cp	Winn Dlx
NatUn Etec	Winn Dlx B
Palm Beach	Zapallar pf

— 1966-70 — Stocks and					— 1966-70 — Stocks and					— 1966-70 — Stocks and				
High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	Net	High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	Net	High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	Net
100% First High Low Last C/Yrs					100% First High Low Last C/Yrs					100% First High Low Last C/Yrs				

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 11, 1970

High Low Last Chrg

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Chrg
1575 Dow Jones	1254	1194	1177	-34
1580 Alcan	14	14	14	0
1600 Agre v Oil	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1610 Alcan	14	14	14	0
1620 Argus pct C	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1630 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1640 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1650 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1660 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1670 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1680 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1690 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1700 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1710 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1720 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1730 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1740 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1750 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1760 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1770 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1780 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1790 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1800 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1810 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1820 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1830 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1840 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1850 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1860 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1870 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1880 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1890 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1900 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1910 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1920 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1930 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1940 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1950 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1960 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
1970 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0

High Low Last Chrg

High	Low	Last	Chrg
1575 Dow Jones	1254	1194	1177
1580 Alcan	14	14	14
1600 Agre v Oil	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1610 Alcan	14	14	14
1620 Argus pct C	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1630 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1640 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1650 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1660 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1670 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1680 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1690 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1700 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1710 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1720 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1730 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1740 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1750 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1760 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1770 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1780 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1790 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1800 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1810 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1820 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1830 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1840 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1850 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1860 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1870 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1880 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1890 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1900 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1910 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1920 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1930 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1940 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1950 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1960 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1970 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

High Low Last Chrg

High	Low	Last	Chrg
1575 Dow Jones	1254	1194	1177
1580 Alcan	14	14	14
1600 Agre v Oil	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1610 Alcan	14	14	14
1620 Argus pct C	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1630 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1640 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1650 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1660 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1670 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1680 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1690 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1700 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1710 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1720 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1730 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1740 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1750 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1760 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1770 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1780 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1790 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1800 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1810 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1820 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1830 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1840 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1850 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1860 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1870 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1880 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1890 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1900 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1910 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1920 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1930 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1940 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1950 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1960 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1970 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

High Low Last Chrg

High	Low	Last	Chrg
1575 Dow Jones	1254	1194	1177
1580 Alcan	14	14	14
1600 Agre v Oil	-1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1610 Alcan	14	14	14
1620 Argus pct C	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
1630 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1640 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1650 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1660 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1670 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1680 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1690 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1700 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1710 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1720 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1730 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1740 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1750 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1760 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1770 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1780 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1790 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1800 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1810 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1820 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1830 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1840 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1850 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1860 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1870 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1880 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1890 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1900 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1910 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1920 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1930 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1940 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1950 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1960 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1970 Bldg	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

European Gold Markets

Closing prices on March 11, 1970

Open Close Change

Open	Close	Change
London	34.00	34.00 +0
Switzerland	33.00	33.00 +0
Paris (G.F. kilo)	33.00	33.00 +0
U.S. (G.M.A. per ounce)	33.00	33.00 +0

When to Washington, D.C.

"On 24th year"

MEET

ME AT

BLACK & WHITE

Journal of Ref.

11 1/4

High Low Last Ch'ge			High Low Last Ch'ge			High Low Last Ch'ge			London					
INDUSTRIALS														
15900 Adkinds	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	1575 Don Stores	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+ 1/4	675 Loblrow B	- 5/8	6 1/4	6 1/4	- 1/4
100 Aftbnds	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0	2425 duPont C	24	24	24	0	2825 Low	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	0
1000 Am Oil	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0	2425 DuPont Div	24	24	24	0	630 Macke Int	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4
1112 Alkalis	4	4	4	0	2425 Hall	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 3/4	467 Moore	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0
1100 Argus Pf C	41	40 1/4	41	+ 1/4	1785 Farn Plain	13 1/4	13	13	- 1/4	573 Tr	37	37	37	- 1/2
1100 Argus Pf C	41	40 1/4	41	+ 1/4	1785 Farn	13 1/4	13	13	- 1/4	229 Norand	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0
10655 Bk Nova S	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4	200 Gen Dis Can	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4	573 Tr	37	37	37	- 1/2
10252 Bell Tel	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	+ 1/4	830 Gt L Pap	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	0	1578 Tr	37	37	37	- 1/2
110 C C Forest	10	10	10	0	830 Gt W L P	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4	1578 Tr	37	37	37	- 1/2
100 Cals	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	0	145 Greyhd Can	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4	1578 Tr	37	37	37	- 1/2
100 Cals Bus	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	0	840 Gru Trust	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	0	1578 Tr	37	37	37	- 1/2
1100 Cdn Chem	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	920 Gt C	20	20	20	0	1578 Tr	37	37	37	- 1/2
1100 Cdn Perm Mill	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	300 Hawk St	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0	1578 Tr	37	37	37	- 1/2
100 Cdn C Wrt	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	- 1/4	3019 Hlt O G	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	- 1/4	1600 Scl	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0
1100 Cdn C Wrt	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	- 1/4	1400 Harde	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0	1205 Scl Can A	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0
7799 Cdn Ind Gas	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	145 Indusm	15	15	15	0	622 Simgen Ltd	18 1/4	18	18	- 1/4
100 Cds Wstg	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0	100 Ingls	15	15	15	0	409 Simgen	18 1/4	18	18	- 1/4
3400 Pyrocl Div	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	- 1/4	725 Island Gas	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	0	429 Simgen	18 1/4	18	18	- 1/4
675 Chemical	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	0	10725 Int P Line	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4	429 Simgen	18 1/4	18	18	- 1/4
600 Colun Cel	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	0	10725 Int P Line	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4	429 Simgen	18 1/4	18	18	- 1/4
900 Con Bolid	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	- 1/4	10725 Int P Line	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4	429 Simgen	18 1/4	18	18	- 1/4
1000 Cnso Gas	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	0	10725 Int P Line	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4	429 Simgen	18 1/4	18	18	- 1/4
2300 Crush Int	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	0	10725 Int P Line	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4	429 Simgen	18 1/4	18	18	- 1/4
7300 Cygnus A	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	- 1/4	10725 Int P Line	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4	429 Simgen	18 1/4	18	18	- 1/4
2300 Cygnus B	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	- 1/4	10725 Int P Line	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4	429 Simgen	18 1/4	18	18	- 1/4
2017 Don Furs	22 1/4	22												

NEW YORK (AP) closing prices on March 11, 1979.		Bid Ask		22% 24% 26% 28% 30%		
Closing prices on March 11, 1979.		Bid Ask		22% 24% 26% 28% 30%		
Bld Ask		Price Fundat.		22% 24% 26% 28% 30%		
Comack 4.96 5.36		Ind Tnd 12.23 12.37		2400 A. Rouyn .92 .91		
Concord 12.12 12.47		N Ene 9.82 9.87		8633 Beth Cop 30.55 30.60		
Consel Int 10.75 11.20		INTGN 9.81 10.01		2427 Brun MS 7.30 7.25		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Co 12.54 12.64		10596 Cenn 12.50 12.55		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Co 12.54 12.64		10596 Cenn 12.50 12.55		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99	Portlan 6.75 6.77	2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28				2402 Cassler 17.47 17.57		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9.99 9.99		2400 C. Tng 8.95 8.95		
Cru Int 4.07 4.28		Inv Indiv 9				

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March 10, 1970.

مکالمہ اول

Foreign Stock Indexes

	1970			
	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam...	125.6	126.9	126.1	118.4
Brussels	92.01	93.92	92.73	91.54
Frankfurt	150.57	149.26	149.15	141.71
London 300	297.6	308.9	323.4	289.7
London 600	132.44	131.09	129.27	149.84
Milan	70.97	71.00	72.87	69.3
Paris	100.7	101.2	107.5	100.7
Sydney	606.55	608.55	603.43	606.43
Tokyo (n).....	182.77	182.64	189.69	172.8
Tokyo (o).....	2458.13	2470.32	2470.32	2283.64
Zurich	333.5	332.8	355.0	324.8

(n) New, (o) Old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

[illegible][illegible]

Zürich	
Deezer Der...	537/93
Decca Rec...	60/3
Distiller...	22/9
Dunlop...	33/-
ElMus.Ind...	48/1½
FreeSigid...	116/3
SEC...	23/7½
Glaxo Gr...	77/-
Univ.St...	60/-
Gulness...	26/4½
AC Fischer...	1.440
Brown Boveri...	1.995
Ciba Reg...	9.250
ElektWatt...	2.250
Hof-Roche...	167.000
MotColumb...	1.530
Nestlé bear...	3.090
Saurer...	2.080

Lawler-Sidd.	20/-	Sollec.....	185
Hudson-Bay..	160/-	Sulzer.....	3,925
ImpChemic..	54/-	Un.B.Sulses.	4,055

*Ex-dividend.

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those get-away-from-it-all beaches ... the Minho and the Douro. To listen
the lazy days ... the lively nights ... to the guitars and the sobbing songs of the
the colour ... the excitement ... the warmth ... the Fado singers, the haunting song of Lisbon
and those wines at such prices. But now and Coimbra. To discover the romance of
we would like to let you know that we have lived in
and invite you to spend the Summer in the Portugal, all our lives. For there are no
the golden Algarve (whatever the time of year), secrets, and we will take you there. The
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FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND N.V.

REGISTERED OFFICE: DE RUYTERKADE 2, CURACAO, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Notice of Annual General Meeting to the Shareholders

Please take notice that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Fidelity International Fund N.V. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2.00 p.m. at De Ruyterkade 2, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles on March 19th 1970.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Meeting:

1. Report of the Management.
2. Election of Managing Directors.
3. Approval of the balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the fiscal year ended November 30th 1969.
4. Proposal to amend article 9 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Corporation to clarify the provisions therein concerning indemnification of Managing Directors and Officers of the Corporation and to authorise the filing of an application with the Minister of Justice of the Netherlands Antilles to obtain a declaration of no objection to this amendment. The details of this proposal may be obtained from the Principal Office of the Corporation at Mercury House, Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda, or from the Registered Office of the Corporation at De Ruyterkade 2, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.
5. Proposal to amend the Investment Management Agreement between the Corporation and Fidelity Management and Research (Bermuda) Limited in regard to the dates of payment of fees to the latter.
6. Ratification of actions taken by the Managing Directors since the organization of the Corporation, and
7. Such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

The Chairman of the Management proposes re-election of the existing Managing Directors.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares obtained from the Corporation's Principal Office in Hamilton, Bermuda or from the Banks listed below, to the Corporation at P.O. Box 305, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles. Holders of registered shares may also vote by proxy by means of a form of proxy, obtained and filed in the manner described in the preceding sentence. Proxies and/or certificates of deposit must be received by the Corporation not later than March 18th 1970, in order to be used at the Meeting.

Holders of bearer shares, wishing to exercise their rights at the Meeting, may deposit these shares or a certificate of deposit therefor, obtained from the Banks listed below, not later than 9.00 a.m. on March 19th 1970, with the Corporation at De Ruyterkade 2, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt therefor, which receipt will entitle said shareholder to exercise such rights.

By Order of the Management
Charles T. M. Collis
Secretary

Julius Baer International Limited
38 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3, England

The Bank of Bermuda Limited
Hamilton, Bermuda

Julius Bär & Co.,
Bahnhofstrasse 36, Zurich, Switzerland

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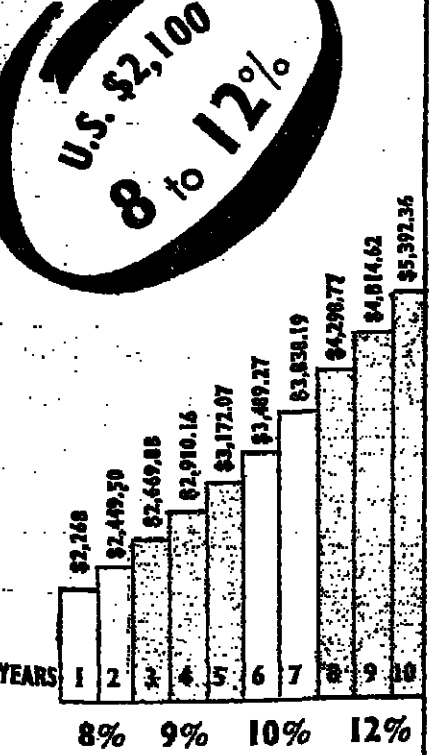
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ALGARVE-PORTUGAL**

- 1—Each TORRALTA OCCUPATION VOUCHER is the part-sale of an Apartment, situated right on the beach, which allows you to spend one month there, annually.
- 2—In case the owner does not want to occupy the Apartment during the period indicated in the Voucher, TORRALTA is obliged to pay him, annually or monthly, the following percentage on the purchase price:
- 8% in the first two years;
 - 9% in the following three years;
 - 10% from the fifth to the seventh year;
 - 12% after the seventh year.

-Whenever the holder would like to sell his Voucher, TORRALTA will buy it. In this case the owner must advise TORRALTA in writing 180 days in advance, by registered mail.

6 kinds of Occupation Vouchers, from \$2,100 to \$8,100, depending on the Apartment's size and months of occupation.

INFORMATION:
RAITA - Club Internacional de Férias S.L.R.L.
CENTRO TURÍSTICO DE LOULE, 86-A - LISBOA - TEL.: 51748 - CABLE: ERAMA LISBON-PORTUGAL



INFORMATION:
TORRALTA - *Club Internacional de Férias S.L.R.L.*
AVENIDA DUQUE DE LOULÉ, 66-A - LISBON - TEL: 51748 - CABLE: ERAMA LISBON-PORTUGAL

